INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

PRICE: ONE ANNA

REGD. NO. B. 1065

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XXIII NO. 107 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 6, 1935 SIXTEEN PAGES

Raids And Arrests On Eve Of Jubilee

Police Hunt For Anti-Jubilee Posters

DELHI CONGRESS OFFICE SEARCHED

Simultaneous Raids On Houses Of Workers & Youths

NEW DELHI, May 5.

The Congress Office, and half a dozen other places, mostly of young men, were simultaneously searched by the police this morning.

The searches are reported to be in connection with the distribution of the Congress Working Committee resolution regarding the Silver Jubilee and of the "Red" posters issued by the Parnauja Mandal etc. —A. P.

RAIDS AND ARRESTS

Houses of over a dozen Congress workers and book-sellers were searched early this morning by the C. I. D. special staff and Kotwali Police in connection with some "red" posters against Jubilee celebrations.

The police recovered some red posters, proscribed literature, etc. from several houses. Two young men were made to march to the police station. Harish Chandra whose house was searched yesterday was arrested.

The office of the Delhi District Congress Committee was also searched.—United Press.

COLLECTION OF SALT IN NELLORE DISTRICT

Madras Officials Assure Deputation There Is No Violation Of Gandhi-Irwin Pact

MADRAS, May 2.

Mr. V. Ramdas Pantulu has given the following statement:—

There have been recently complaints that objection is being taken to the manufacture of salt on the sea side villages in accordance with Gandhi-Irwin Pact.

On information received from certain villages in Nellore District, Mr. V. Ramdas Pantulu and Mr. G Hanuma Reddi, Secretary of the Nellore Dt. Congress Committee, interviewed the Collector of Salt Revenue, Madras and the Deputy Commissioner of Salt, particularly with reference to the orders passed in respect of Vulapalem, village in Kandukur Taluk, Nellore district.

OFFICIAL ORDER

The officers interviewed assured Mr. Pantulu and Mr. Reddi that the terms of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact are being observed and liberally administered, and that the salt required by the villages not only for their consumption but also for cattle and manure is being allowed to be made in accordance with the terms of the communique of the Government of India. They said that in the particular case of Vulapalem, it was reported that the salt required by the villagers was scraped by the 30th of April, 1935, and that the villagers were attempting to take more than what their requirements warranted and that an order was issued that they should not collect any salt on and after 1st May, 1935.

Mr. Pantulu and Mr. Reddi submitted that the reports received are not correct, and that very little salt was actually collected, according to the information gathered locally, and that local sowcars and others interested in salt trade were trying to create a wrong impression in the minds of the customs officers in regard to this matter.

The officers interviewed said that they would ask the factory officer concerned to make further enquiries into the matter, and nothing should be done unless and until fresh orders are passed.

PROVE YOUR CASE

We therefore suggest that the people in the localities in which salt is being collected should put themselves in touch with the local customs officers and adduce evidence before them that no more salt than what is required for their consumption cattle and manure is being collected. There has been no change in the concessions secured under the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, and it is merely a question of the concession being properly used by the people on the one side and properly administered by the officers on the other side.

We hope this will serve to remove any misapprehension that may have been caused in the minds of the people that the concessions of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact are not in force. They are in full force. Only their administration requires to be carefully watched.—A P.

IN AID OF CHATTERJEE MEMORIAL

Uday Shankar Will Give Performance On Friday

Uday Shankar and his party will give a special performance of his select dances at the Royal Opera House on the 10th May at 9 p.m., in aid of the A C. Chatterjee Memorial Fund.

The rates of tickets are as follows: Rs. 8, Rs 5-12, Rs. 4-8, Rs. 3-6, Rs. 2-4 and Rs 1-2. Tickets can be booked at the Theatre between 6 and 8 p.m. every day.

HITLER HAILS KING GEORGE

Felicitation Offered For Efforts To Secure Peace In Europe

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 5.

The stage for the Jubilee is now set. Huge crowds to-day again traversed the gorgeously decorated route of the Royal Procession in bright sunshine. The pilgrimage began early at dawn, the early arrivals mingling with raggers of last night's carnival. Family cars from all quarters decorated with red, white and blue favours filled with cheering people and the buses crowded with Sightseers filled the streets of the Westend of the City which was so thronged that early in the day the traffic had to be diverted from Oxford Street.

FOR A GLIMPSE OF THEIR KING

Thousands waited for hours outside the Buckingham Palace hoping to see Their Majesties and wildly cheered at the glimpse of the King as His Majesty passed the open window at 9 a.m. "en route" to breakfast with the Queen. The crowd in front of the palace was so great that traffic had to be diverted.

Meanwhile tremendous activity is going on at the Palace where the Lord Chamberlain and other high officials held last minute conferences about to-morrow's ceremony, while the high household officials, secretaries and clerks are dealing with hundreds of congratulatory and loyal telegrams and messages including a telegram from Herr Hitler expressing his sincerest good wishes to the King on the occasion of his Jubilee and the appreciation of the efforts of His Majesty and the British Government to secure peace in Europe.

JUBILEE TRAGEDY IN ENGLAND

LONDON, May 4.

The first tragedy connected with the Jubilee occurred at Islington where a cinder falling on the decorations caused the tenement to flame like a tinderbox. Eightyear-old Elizabeth Aerons burned to death was found amid the decorations which she had been arranging. Nine other children were barely rescued from the flames and several thrown from a second storey window were caught by the neighbours standing on the pavement. German Lutheran church in Cleveland street, London is holding a special Jubilee Service on Sunday, Ambassador and the whole Embassy Staff attending. All German congregations in London

LORD ERSKINE'S MESSAGE TO KING

Congratulations On Behalf Of People Of Madras

OOTACAMUND, May 5.

On the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of Their Majesties, His Excellency the Governor has sent the following message to His Majesty:

"On behalf of the people of the Madras Presidency, I have the honour to convey your Majesty our heart-felt congratulations on the attainment of your Silver Jubilee and wish you many more years in which to reign over us."

His Excellency Lord Erskine, the Provincial Chief Scout, has sent the following message on behalf of the Boy Scouts:

"Boy Scouts of Madras Presidency send their loyal greetings to your Majesty and pray that Your Majesty's glorious reign may long continue."—A. P.

"JUBILEE TUBE WELLS" FOR POOR

CALCUTTA, May 4.

Babu Manoharlal Seal, Zamindar, great grand son of Motilal Seal of revered memory has decided to sink 5 deep tube wells to be named as "Jubilee Tube Wells" for the benefit of the poor in commemoration of the Silver Jubilee celebrations of Their Majesties.—United Press.

COLLINS OPENS JUBILEE TOWN

KARACHI, May 4.

Mr. C. F. S. Collins, Commissioner in Sind, opening to-night the Silver Jubilee Town in the presence of a representative gathering of officials and non-officials observed:—

"There are two main aspects of our feelings, namely loyalty towards Their Majesties and jubilation which creates the desire to congratulate Their Majesties and celebrate our extreme good fortune that they have ruled to long. The Silver Jubilee Town embodies this feeling of jubilation." The Commissioner then pressed a button and lit the entire Jubilee Town with myriads of coloured bulbs. He thereafter went round the stalls evincing keen interest in what he saw. Boy scouts furnished a Guard of Honour to the Commissioner.—A. P.

GURDWARAS AND SILVER JUBILEE

Sanction Of Donated Sums Refused

AMRITSAR, May 4.

The Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee has refused sanction of the sums donated for the Silver Jubilee Fund by certain Gurdwara committees.—United Press.

USING MOSQUES FOR JUBILEE PROGRAMME

Prominent Calcutta Muslims' Opposition

CALCUTTA, May 3.

Prominent Muslims, including Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Mayor of Calcutta, Moulvi Hafiz-ur-Rahaman, Hakim Mohammed Rahmatulla, Mr. R. Ahmed, Mr. I G Ariff, Bar-at-Law, Mr. Abdulla Hil Baki, M.b.C., Moulana Akram Khan, Mufti Atiqur Rahman, Mr. M A H Ispahani, Mr. K. Noor-ud-Din, Alderman and Moulana Abdul Rauf Danapuri have sent the following telegram to the leading Mussalmans of all the districts of Bengal:—

"Muslims deeply resent attempts by interested persons to use mosques for Jubilee programme. At numerous crowded meetings renowned Maulanas have strongly condemned such attempts. We appeal to Muslims not to be misguided."—"Hindustan Times."

Fifty Metres Dash

COLUMBIA, (Montana) May 5.

Helen Stephens won 50 metres dash in 5 9/10ths seconds. The previous best was 6 2/5th by Mlle. Mejzlikova Walasiewicz. The record is probably unrecognised as at the starting block were used.

DEATH SENTENCE FOR VENEZELOS

(Special Cable.)

ATHENS, May 5.

Signor Venezelos, General Plastiras and two other leaders of the recent revolt were sentenced to death 'in absentia' and others to long terms of imprisonment.

Ex-Premiers Papanastasion, and Cafandus were acquitted.

KAMALA NEHRU FOR SWITZERLAND

BAREILLY, May 4.

Dr. M. Atal will be leaving for Europe on May 16.

He will be going to make arrangements beforehand for Mrs. Kamala Nehru's stay in Switzerland.—United Press.

Mme. WADIA'S MISSION

Goes To Barcelona To Urge P. E. N. Congress To Invoke Aid Of East For Peace

By M. V. "Victoria" sailing next Thursday, Madame Sophia Wadia will leave for Europe. She goes as Delegate from India to the International Congress of the P.E.N. Clubs which takes place in Barcelona, Spain, at the end of this month.

RESOLUTION FOR BARCELONA.

She has forwarded the following draft resolution asking the International Executive Committee, to allow it to be moved at the Congress:—

Whereas, it is widely believed that the Continent of Asia and the Pacific Ocean bid fair to become theatres of conflict and carnage.

And Whereas, Occidental resources seem unavailing to save the fast falling Western civilization, so that many thoughtful writers are turning to the immemorial East for light,

Be It Resolved,

That a Committee of the following P.E.N. members be appointed to determine the desirability and feasibility of sending a P.E.N. Deputation, free from political aims and bias as from governmental interference or support to centres of culture in Asiatic countries for the two-fold purpose.

OBJECTS OF DEPUTATION.

(a) Of bringing fraternal greetings from Western P.E.N. members to their Asiatic confreres and, with the co-operation of the latter, of labouring actively to spread among the people of Asia the message of goodwill founded on cultural idealism and to explain to them the merits and worth of Occidental culture, and

(b) Of seeking and accumulating such principles of old and almost forgotten Asiatic literary cultures as will energize members of the Deputation to use them in giving a fresh impetus to literary activities in Europe and America.

TAGORE APPROVES.

Poet Tagore, President of the P.E.N. (in India) and other officials of the organization have approved of the draft resolution.

Dr. Tagore writes:—

"I heartily approve of the resolution you propose to move at the Barcelona Conference and I hope you will meet with success."

During June Madame Wadia will be in Paris, where many lecture-engagements are made for her; in July she visits London where also she delivers a series of lectures; after visiting Amsterdam she return to India early next September.

JUNKER'S PLANE CRASHES

All Seven Occupants Dead

BERLIN, May 4.

A big Junker's aeroplane which was missing since it left Stuttgart going towards Breslau on 30th April, is found crashed on the Fichte Mountains, near the Czechoslovakian frontier.

All its seven occupants are dead, including Major General Hoering of the Reichswehr, his wife, a small daughter and also an air-force officer and pilot and two apprentices.—Reuter's Special.

200-METRE HURDLES

Glenn Hardin Establishes World's Record

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

MATON ROUGE.

(Louisiana) May 5.

Glenn Hardin established the new world's record in 200 metres hurdles of 22 2/5th seconds. The previous record was 23 seconds by Brooking in 1924.

Rajendra Prasad's Maharashtra Programme

KARNATAK HONOURS CONGRESS PRESIDENT

Rajen Babu Pays Tribute To Dharwar Municipality For Its Khaddar And Harijan Activities

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, May 3.

Sjt. Rajendra Prasad, President, Indian National Congress, accompanied by Acharya J. B. Kriplani, the General Secretary of the Congress arrived at Dharwar at 3 a.m. by Poona Passenger. They were received on the platform by Sjt. Divakar, Karmarkar, Hukkerikar, Krishtrao Mudvedkar and others and were garlanded amidst "Jais". They were immediately taken to Srimati Krishnabai Panojikar's Bungalow in the Saraswatpur where they took rest.

At 7 a.m. Sjt. Rajen Babu was honoured by the residents of Saraswatpur and was profusely garlanded. He left Saraswatpur at 7-5 a.m. and came to the Congress House at 7-15 a.m. The whole city was decorated in honour of the Congress President, and he was garlanded on the way by several citizens. After spending some time in the Congress House talking with Sjt. S. K. Hosmani, M.L.A., the president of the K.P.C.C and Sjt. R. S. Hukkerikar, the Secretary of the K.P.C.C. Sjt. Rajen Babu started for the Dharwar Municipal Borough.

CIVIC ADDRESS.

The Congress President was given great ovation, when he entered the specially decorated hall of the Municipal Borough which was fully packed. Sjt Karvirappa Kulkarni, the president of the Borough read the address on behalf of the councillors and garlanded the Congress President.

In the course of his reply to the Municipal Address, Sjt. Rajendra Prasad said that the honour accorded to him was not to his person but to the Congress which he represented. He congratulated the Borough for its efforts to remove untouchability, ameliorating the Harijans and promoting the cause of Swadeshi by levying nominal octroi on Khaddar and other Swadeshi goods.

RAJEN BABU'S APPEAL.

After this, the Congress President was led to the place of Public meeting where thousands of people were eagerly waiting for his arrival. He was given a grand ovation amidst defeaning cries of "Jai" when he entered the place of public meeting. After a welcome song, Sjt. Karmarkar read a Hindi Address and Sjt. S. B. Bettigeri, the president of Dharwar Taluka Congress Committee, read the Congress address on behalf of the citizens of Dharwar. After being garlanded on behalf of various institutions, Rajen Babu began his speech in Hindi which was translated in Canarese by Sjt Krishtrao Mudvedkar.

WORK IN VILLAGES.

In the course of his speech, Rajen Babu said that the honour done to him is to the Congress which he represents. He narrated how the Congress constitution is amended at the Bombay Congress and made more democratic. He hoped that Karnatak would enrol members on the basis of the new franchise and send sufficient representatives to the A.I.C.C. He also referred to the great poverty of India and said that Swaraj is wanted to remove the dire distress of the poverty-stricken people of India. He also referred to the constructive programme of the Congress and asked people to make the villages self-sufficient as before. The object of the Congress is to gain such Swaraj where there will be no difference between Hindus, Muslims, Parsees or Christians, between rich and poor and between High caste Brahmins and Harijans, and where the people who do not get sufficient food to eat or sufficient clothing to wear get sufficient food and clothing. That is why the road to Swaraj is difficult, and because it is difficult, it has become all the more important to Indian people. After congratulating the people for having followed the Congress during the last movements and expressing his great joy at the assurance given in the address by the citizens that they would continue to follow the Congress mandate with the same zeal and sincerity as before, the Congress President concluded his speech amidst great applause.

After this, Shrimati Krishnabai Panojikar announced her donation of Rs. 500 to the Karwar Relief Fund in aid of the sufferers of Ankola and Shiddapur. The Congress President accepted the donation amidst loud cheers and said that the same may be followed in the cause of Relief to the distressed who lost their all in the last no tax campaign. After Vande Mataram Song the meeting terminated.

HUBLI PROGRAMME.

Sjt Rajendra Prasad and party left Dharwar exactly at 8-30 a.m. for Hubli where the Congress President will be honoured in a public meeting. He will leave Hubli at 10 a.m. reaches Ankola at 5 p.m. where he will be honoured in a public meeting and reaches Kumta at 8 p.m where he will take rest for the day after addressing a public meeting.

MORE ADDRESSES TO RAJEN BABU.

Messages received here from various parts of Karnatak say that the Bangalore Municipality has decided to present an address of welcome to Sjt. Rajendra Prasad when he goes there on the 7th inst. Similarly Chikkamagalore District Board passed a resolution to welcome the Congress President with an address when he visits that place. Sjt. Rajen Babu is going to Bellary from Hubli by train on the 5th via Hospet Railway Station. The Hospet Municipality has therefore decided to present a Municipal address to Sjt. Rajendra Prasad on the Railway platform. A meeting of the Belgaum Municipality has been also called on the 5th inst. to consider about the presentation of an address to Sjt Rajendra Babu when he goes to Belgaum on the 12th inst.

RAJEN BABU'S TOUR IN MAHARASHTRA

Programme Fixed From 13th To 19th May

(From A Correspondent.)

POONA, May 4.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, has given his consent to the first part of the programme of his tour in Maharashtra, prepared by the Secretary M P C C

The tour is to be carried out in two parts.

The first part is from 13th May to 19th May and includes the districts, Ratnagiri, Satara, Sholapur and Kolaba.

The second is to begin from 3rd June to 11th June. It covers the remaining districts in Maharashtra.

On the 13th morning he arrives

(Continued on page 8.)

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under : "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted an experienced Typist in an Attorneys office. Apply Box No. 4157, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a few influential and respectable hands to organise and supervise Agents and look after stocks. Salary Rs. 250—12-1|2—500 plus monthly allowance Rs. 50 and yearly bonus on sales. Monthly stocks entrusted upto Rs. 5,000. Security against stocks Rs. 1,000. Apply with testimonials and references. Carrons (India) Ltd., Post Box 453, Madras. (4156).

Wanted (1) for a girl's High School experienced Gujarati Graduate Teachers B.T. or S.T.C. preferred; (2) An experienced educated cultured and Gujarati knowing Matron having no family burden, for a girl's boarding. Salary according to qualifications. Apply immediately with full particulars to Box 100, "Bombay Chronicle." (1041).

Wanted fully qualified Nurses for Andheri Maternity & Nursing Home. Apply Dr. Bhatt, between 8—11 a.m. at Andheri. (4142).

M.T.B. College, Surat—Applications stating age, experience, minimum salary are invited for the post of a Demonstrator in Biology. Must be M.Sc. or B.Sc. with Principal Zoology. Applications should reach the Principal before 15th May. (1033).

Wanted a Clerk, knowing Accounts, Typing and Office Work. Apply with certificates to Parekh & Company, M. P. Baria Building, Pydhoni, Bombay. (4147).

10. SITUATIONS WANTED

Ten years' experienced Clerk, knowing Gujarati and English independent correspondence, typing and office routine, seeks employment. Please apply to Box No. 4149, "Bombay Chronicle."

12. TO BE LET

To Let—A Spacious Bungalow No. 182, 186, Khetwadi Lane, No. 11, suitable for Theatrical Parties. Also Rooms at Sri Hari Nivas, Gowalia Tank and at Sri Harisadan, near Prarthana Samaj, Charni Road. Apply to Purshottam Govindji, 62-66, Vithalwadi, Telephone No. 23518. (4079).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

American Dental College.—Intensely practical dental training leading to successful career. Excellent facilities. Efficient Staff. Session begins 15th July. For Illustrated Prospectus, apply Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D. D. S. Karachi. (4108).

Calcutta Dental College and Hospital—249-B, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. Offers a four years course in Dentistry to students who have passed the I.Sc. Examination of an Indian University. Next session begins from July 1, 1935. Apply for prospectus to the Principal, Dr. R. Ahmed, D. DS. F.I.C.D. (4143).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Sheth Khimji Dayal Smarak Fund, Scholarships are to be awarded from the above Fund for Higher Commercial, Industrial and Agricultural Education. Applications should reach to Hon. Secretary, 9, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay, before the 5th June, 1935. Lohanas will have first preference. (1047).

Admissions for Ajmer Intermediate (recognised by Bombay University), Senior Cambridge December examination and for Punjab Matriculation begin from 1st of May, 1935. Those wishing to join should apply at once. Best coaching for all subjects. Latin classes started. Apply Senior Cambridge Institute, 371, Girgaum Back. (3173).

68. PARTNERSHIPS

Advertiser wishes for Partnership in going Educational Institution of progressive nature. Apply Box No. 4155 "Bombay Chronicle."

44. MEDICAL.

Scrofula Radically and Permanently cured without operation, electric or radium treatment. Consult or write M. M. Kapadia, "Krishna Bhuvan," Malhar Rao Wadi, Dadysett Agiary Lane, Bombay No. 2. (4146)

73. AGENTS WANTED

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS

to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Gotvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Nerai	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

When Domestic Small-Loan-Difficulties Arise, Bombay-Middle-Classes, Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (4121).

Loans Rs. 15,00,000 available on mortgages, Estates, Factories, Motors, stored goods, inheritance rights, also personal security, Hundi, Call C. Shroff & Co., 166, Hornby Road, Office remains open during holidays, (4153).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Dispensary for Sale:—A well-established and fully furnished dispensary at Panjrapole Road, near Madhav Baug, Post Office for sale. Please see the undersigned at the dispensary daily between 9 a.m. to 11-30 a.m. and 5-30 to 7 p.m. Dwarkadas Luxmichand Mody. (4127).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	.... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

BIJAPUR MUNICIPAL LOAN.

Under G.R.G.D. No. 605/33 of 4-4-1935 the Government of Bombay have accorded their sanction to the raising of a loan of Rs. 2,00,000 by this Municipal Borough for improvements to the Bijapur Water Works. The first instalment of this loan viz. of Rs. 1,50,000 is to be now raised and sealed tenders for Rs. 100 or any multiple thereof are invited so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 24th May, 1935. The issue price of each debenture is not below par and any better offer above par will have preferential consideration by the General Body who reserve the right to reject any or all tenders. All Municipal revenues are a security to this loan which will bear interest at 4½ p.c. per annum from the date on which the amount of debentures allotted is paid in full into the municipal treasury. The term of repayment of this loan is 20 years with the option to this municipal Borough to repay the part or whole thereof at three months' notice before the expiry of the said period. The tender should be accompanied with a deposit of 10 p.c. of their par value.

Tender forms can be obtained from the Chief Officer of this Municipal Borough, on application.

M. R. KEMBHAVI
President,
Municipal Borough, Bijapur.
Municipal Office,
Bijapur 1-5-1935.

1050.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of BHANSALI PURSHOTTAMDAS PRANJIWANDAS GANJAWALLA (or TOBACCOWALLA), of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a merchant, who resided at 79, Kika Street, without the Fort of Bombay .....Deceased.

(1) BHUGWATSEN PURSHOTTAMDAS GANJAWALLA, a Merchant and (2) PREMKANTA PURSHOTTAMDAS GANJAWALLA, the son and widow respectively of the deceased both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants residing at Kika Street, without the Fort of Bombay, the executors named in the Will of the deceased abovenamed .....Petitioners.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 26th day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-five and in the 25th year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL,
For Prothonotary & Senior Master.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI.

The 29th day of April, 1935.

Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

(1049)

Public Notices

THE BASSEIN ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.

MONDAY being a public holiday, applications will be received from Tuesday, the 7th.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Certificates for 3 shares Nos. 13547/48 and 20809 of the Tapti Valley Railway Co. Ltd., standing in the name of Esmail Haji Ebrahim Suj have been LOST or MISLAID.

The public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the above Share Certificates in any way but are requested to give information about the same to the Undersigned.

Name:—Esmail Haji Ebrahim Suj,
Address:—DABHEL,
Via, Vesma.

BRITISH CEYLON CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that this Corporation has declared an Interim Dividend of 3 p.c. per annum on the Preference Shares for the year ending 31st October 1935.

Payment will be made on the shareholder's personal application or written instructions to the Company.

By Order of the Board
F. W. RICHINGS.
Secretary.

Hultsdorf Mills, Colombo.
30th April, 1935.

1048.

THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 30th day of May, 1935, at 1 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1934.
2. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation but who is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 10th day of May, 1935, to FRIDAY the 24th day of May, 1935, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
GOVINDRAM SEKSARIA
Managing Agents and Selling Agents.

Bombay, 29th April, 1935.

1004

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT OF 1913.

AND

IN THE MATTER OF THE NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED

(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Creditors of the abovenamed Company which is being voluntarily wound up are required on or before the 20th day of May, 1935, being the day for that purpose fixed by the Liquidators of the said Company to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims to the undersigned, and if so required, by notice in writing from the Liquidators are to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 11th day of April 1935.

A. M. KAJIJI,
P. D. PANDAY,
S. B. BILLIMORIA,
Joint Liquidators,
The New Mofussil Co., Ltd.,
(In Voluntary Liquidation).
Behramji Mansion,
Sir Pherozshah Mehta Road,
Fort, Bombay.

(9915)

Public Notices

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

APPOINTMENT OF A DEMONSTRATOR IN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING AND DRAWING, A RESEARCH ASSISTANT IN OPTICS, AND TWO RESEARCH FELLOWS.

Applications are invited for the following appointments in the Department of Chemical Technology:—

Demonstrator in Mechanical Engineering and Drawing: Rs. 150—10—250 per mensem.

Research Assistant in Optics: Rs. 150—10—250 per mensem.

Research Fellows (two) Rs. 75 each per mensem.

Candidates for the post of Demonstrator in Mechanical Engineering and Drawing must have had a sound training in Mechanical Engineering and Drawing, and, in addition, considerable experience in workshop and drawing office practice. A recognised degree or diploma will be an additional qualification.

Candidates for the Research Assistantship in Optics must possess an honours degree in Physics of a recognised University, and should have special qualifications in Optics.

Research Fellows must possess at least an M.Sc. degree in Organic Chemistry of the Bombay University and should have had research experience.

Applications which should reach the undersigned before 31st May, 1935, should contain the following particulars:—

Name, age, place of birth, institutions where educated, qualifications with classes and dates of examinations, previous teaching and research experience, publications and copies of testimonials.

S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 27th April, 1935.

1019.

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & Co.

SALE OF A GIN AND PRESS FACTORIES AT KOSI (U.P.) ETAWAH (KASUR (PUNJAB) AND KUNCH (JALAUN, U.P.), AMRAOTI (DIST AMRAOTI) BERAR.

Under the instructions from the Liquidators of The New Mofussil Co. Ltd Bombay (In Vol. Liq.) the undersigned will receive separate sealed Tenders with 25 p.c. deposit cheque up to TUESDAY, the 28th May, 1935, 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms for Press and Gin Factories with buildings and land etc., Situated at:—

(1) Kosi (U.P.) (2) Etawah (U.P.) (2 Gin factories and press). (3) Kasur (Punjab) and for buildings and land of factories at Kunch (Jalaun, U.P.) (4) Amraoti 2 Gin factories and press factory (one) (Gin factory consisting of 22 S. R. gins with oil Engine and other gin factory of 45 S. R. gins with Suction Gas engine.)

Tenders can be made for the whole factory including land, building, machinery, Store in whole lot, or land and building in one lot and machinery stores in other lot.

For further particulars.
Apply to undersigned,
CRAWFORD & CO.,
GOVT. AUCTIONEERS,
122, Apollo St.,
Fort, Bombay.

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS.

Steamers	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Hofuku Maru	5825	10 May	18 May
*Ginyo Maru	9000	30 May	11 June
*Tango Maru	7000	28 April	11 May
Mayebashi Maru	7005	16 May	22 May
Lisbon Maru	7053	24 May	30 May
Tokushima Maru	5976	25 May	31 May

*Passenger Steamers with excellent accommodation and services £50-0 Return Japan.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS

	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakozaki Maru	10500	13 May
Terukuni Maru	12000	25 May

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON

	Tons	Leave Colombo
Kashima Maru	10000	8 May
Yasukuni Maru	12000	20 May

HONGKONG-SANFRANCISCO

	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Taiyo Maru	14500	24 May
Chichibu Maru	17500	5 June

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hiye Maru	12600	3 June

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Chee's Building, Hornby Road,
Fort, Bombay.
Phone No. [illegible]
Telegrams "YUSEN."

COMMUNITY LABOUR IN GERMANY

Discipline With Recreation Is Motto Of Camps

A member of the Indo-German News Exchange writes:—

Our car draws up before the gates of an old castle in Germany. A young man from the Labour Service is acting sentry and across his shoulders he carries a spade. As we enter the hall, we see above us the symbol of the Labour Service. It is depicted by a spade and two crossed sheaves of corn.

In previous times this castle was inhabited by the owner of a large landed estate. He had not been able to remain in possession of it and the estate itself was divided up into allotments. He moved elsewhere and the manor house which lies situated in the centre of extensive grounds remained unoccupied for a long time. Now both the house and the grounds have been put at the disposal of the Labour Service. More than one hundred young people live and work here. We are welcomed by the leader of the camp in a friendly manner and he offers to show us around.

MAKING THE BEST OF IT.

The term "castle" is somewhat euphemistic as applied to this building now. Owing to the number of years during which it had remained unoccupied, it had fallen into neglect. But many busy hands are at work putting matters straight, ready for communal purposes. The manor house itself was not big enough to accommodate all the young people. Wooden barracks were erected, the walls of which were lined with sawdust in order to keep out the winter's cold. Big stoves which are well fed with logs of wood give forth a cosy warmth in the rooms. Everything is very plain and simple for only very frugal means are available to help supply the necessities. The beds which are made of wood are provided with sacks of straw over which are drawn coverings. The furniture comprises wooden benches and tables which are all made by the young people. They try to make the rooms look as pleasant as possible by hanging up pictures they have drawn or painted. There are always some young men amidst such a large number who are clever at making existing circumstances appear as pleasant as possible. Every camp has its own joiner's work-shop and does its own tailoring.

COMMUNITY SPIRIT.

We see pleasant faces all around us. To every door is fixed a plate on which is found the name and the standing of the inmate of that room. The sons of peasants, young business people, workmen and students all live here together. Community work and community recuperation bring with them an understanding on the part of all for one another.

A number of young men of the Labour Service are by turns at work in the kitchen. There are after all one hundred young people whose appetites have to be satiated after their work and activity out in the open.

FIRST AID AT HAND.

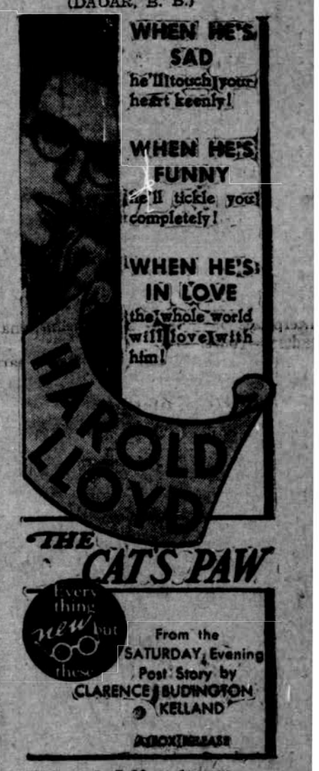
A look-round at the infirmary discloses bright beds which are all made up and are scrupulously clean. Shiny instruments are lined up in white cupboards. Above the entrance is the motto. "Happy is he who mantains his sense of humour in times which are full of earnestness." A man who has had a thorough training in first-aid administers to the needs of those who have been hurt or who are ill. His work is by no means of unimportance, for there is always the possibility that those who are not familiar with country work, forestry and work on the roads may hurt themselves and it is not always possible to be within easy reach of a doctor.

DISCIPLINE WITH RECREATION

The leader of the camp insists on strict discipline being maintained amongst his charges. The day is spent in doing hard work by improving the soil and on the roads but yet there is always a full share of fun and recreation. All the groups collect together for games and songs in the evenings. Not only is the idea of community on a basis of comradeship encouraged during the hours of work when all of them, no matter what their origin may be, lend a hand at the same work, but this same spirit is continued during the spare hours when the young men collect together and play games, work or sing. It is possible that during the day the peasant was able to show the student the surest way of swinging the chopper and now, during the evening, the student will very likely explain to the peasant's son the construction of perhaps, a glider.

Work of common interests, instructive games and sport unite the youth of all classes during the time of the Labour Service and the standard rule is to cultivate a spirit of community.

KOHINOOR
CINEMA
(DADAR, B. B.)


WHEN HE'S SAD
he'll touch your heart keenly!
WHEN HE'S FUNNY
he'll tickle you completely!
WHEN HE'S IN LOVE
the whole world will love with him!
HAROLD LLOYD
THE CAT'S PAW
Everything new but these!
From the SATURDAY Evening Post Story by CLARENCE BUDINGTON KELLAND

DAILY, at 5, 7-30 & 10 p.m.
MATINEE TO-DAY, at 2-30 p.m.

TO-NIGHT

ROOPUM ART PRODUCTIONS' HINDI TALKIE

Bikhare Moti
OR
Crash

Featuring:
KAMALADEVI CHATTOPADHYAYA,
REKHA KANEKAR, ROHINEE
JAYANT DALAL, and others

This is just a portrayal of the seamy side of life that goes
UNSEEN,
UNSUNG,
UNHEARD.

At
ROXY TALKIES
New Queen's Road
Daily 5-15, 8 & 10-30 p.m.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Hindu-Muslim Unity

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The problem of Hindu-Muslim Unity has jeopardised the political situation for long. Sir Azizuddin Ahmed remarks, "Let Hindu and Muslim leaders call mass meetings all over India and put the issue before the audience, let them explain the dangers of the situation and say that these communal feuds must end or else there is no hope for Swaraj." It seems to us that their noteworthy suggestion, though redeemed by a healthy motive, is not immune from misrepresentation. It is likely that an unhealthy impression might be created to the extent that the masses are the prime-movers of all communal trouble, if this was the situation, the state of affairs in the country would be panicky. There is dearth of public-spirited and selfless leaders who can command the situation when occasion arises. It is always false leadership that should be accounted for the trouble. Whenever there had been some communal trouble, the Hindu leaders have showed the forefront in condemning even the actions of their community if there are reasons to believe that they are guilty of violence and unprovoked attack. Hindu leaders have never camouflaged the guilty of their community. There are very few instances of Muslim leaders condemning the actions of their community even if the Muslims have been in the wrong with one or two exception. Muslim leaders have not condemned the actions of the Muslim mob at Firozabad nor disproved the glorification of Qayum at Karachi. The details about the Firozabad riots reveal signs of a regular conspiracy to torture and to molest the Hindus. The harrowing tale of Firozabad riots amply shows that this is a case of pre-meditated crime and clarifies the one-sidedness of the riots.

It would be in the interests of Indians if the crux of the communal tangle is solved soon by the patriotic and public spirited enterprises of Hindu and Muslim leaders.—Yours, etc.,

KANTILAL D. KORA.

Plea For Tolerance

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is high time for all communities to realise that attacks on other sister religions are most objectionable and serve only as boomerangs, and offenders will have to pay heavily for their activities. Each religion is great in itself, but surely not greater than its sisters, and a broad-minded toleration and understanding alone will lead to true sympathy and universal brotherhood. That two more riots and other minor clashes should occur in the wake of the Karachi tragedy must give some anxious times to the leaders, especially to those of a communal bent of mind; they should forthwith set about patching up all differences whatever the sacrifices may be to either side. Campaigns of tolerance and goodwill must be started on an all-India scale.—Yours, etc.,

A. RAMNATH.

Matunga.

Need For Maratha League

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—To represent and advance All-India Maratha concerns and interests there has been a Maratha Institute named "The All-India Maratha Educational Conference" the office of which is located in Bombay. The All-India Maratha Educational Conference is, as its name suggests mainly an educational body and naturally it is not competent to look after, protect and advance the growing multifarious needs of the Maratha Community. The general survey of the activities and accomplishments of the Conference will reveal to every impartial observer that its working is insufficient, disappointing, unsatisfactory as it has not kept pace with the long strides the quickly changing times and consequently with the ever-increasing wants of the Community.

Mere Government services to be conferred upon some educated Maratha candidates show no real progress of the race. As a constructive measure of stability and prosperity, the Maratha community wants such varied education as will promote and foster many-sided economic life and consequently ensure a bright future for the race, so that the whole Maratha race will ably take its share in religious, social, economic and national movements, along with the other forward sister communities in India for mutual salvation. I therefore find the pressing necessity for an earliest conversion of the All-India Maratha Educational Conference into the All-India Maratha League, a special permanent body that will approach the goal, under the kind patronage, support and sympathy of all the Maratha Ruling Princes and Chiefs in India.—Yours, etc.,

V. B. NAIK.

Matunga, Bombay.

Indian National League

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Indian National League incorporating the National Home Rule League and the Commonwealth of India League has been started practically by Dr. G. S. Arundale initially with the sympathy and co-operation of his Theosophist friends. The primary objects of the said League are to work for the attainment of Swaraj and equal partnership in the British Commonwealth of Nations, to frame a national constitution, for India and to promote solidarity among the various political parties working for India. India is passing through a transitional stage and it is quite apparent that not a single political party worth its name—knows where it stands nor is it in a position to define its plan for future activities on account of the uncertainty of actions likely to be taken as regards momentous questions by the other parties. What is largely lacking is the spirit of co-ordination and joint consultations which may culminate in joint actions promising to yield better results.

The objects of the Indian National League clearly indicates the adoption of a clear cut goal quite in consonance with the nationalist spirit, the recognition and acceptance of the principle of self-determination and striving for communal unity and solidarity among the various political parties. It will be seen that the Indian National League has arranged the broader platform, so as to provide a nucleus for drawing various contending parties on one platform and canvassing the possibilities of the largest measure of agreement with regard to the Indian Political questions.

In this confused state of Indian politics the hands of such an institution must be strengthened so that the political interest of the nation may be safeguarded. I earnesty appeal to all those persons taking interest in the political problems of India and their satisfactory solution to enroll themselves as members of the Indian National League. It would not be out of place if one were to suggest that leading lights of the Indian National League should take the lead for convening an All Parties Conference to plan the work and future actions with a view to encompass as much advantage as possible to the nation.—Yours, etc.,

SARABHAI DALAL.

Ahmedabad, April 24.

Bandra Drainage

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A very queer statement was made at a recent meeting of the Bandra Municipality, when an elected member praised the Government, who after a prolonged delay were pleased to sanction a drainage scheme for the town of Bandra and the suburb of Khar.

After more than 13 years of wearisome porcrastination, the authorities accorded their sanction and Mr. Y. V. Navalkar (Khar) found an opportunity to pay a compliment to the Government who, he asserted, were more careful of the interests of the rate-payers than the municipal councillors themselves.

Mr. Navalkar contends that the very fact that the Government had sanctioned the scheme was a proof positive that it had been thoroughly studied. It is absurd that Government should need over a decade to study a tiny project of drainage.—Yours, etc.

D. N SOVANI.

Sutta Gambling In Rajputana

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As the President of the All-India Oswal Conference, recently I had a chance to visit along with a deputation of the Conference, the following places of the Bikaner and Jodhpur States:—Sujangarh, Chhaper, Bidasar, Chadvas, Ratangarh, Sardarshahar, Churu, Bikaner in Bikaner and Nagore, Jodhpur, Phalodi, Kichan, Lohawat, Pali and Sojat in Jodhpur and in the course of my tour everywhere I met the members of the Marwari community and especially the Oswals.

Some years back these people were very well-to-do and were leading a religious and peaceful life. But now the condition of most of them is daily becoming extremely miserable, in consequence of which they are physically weak and financially backward. The real cause of this is not far to seek. Though their original home is Rajputana, yet for the last seventy or eighty years they have been carrying on their trade in Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, and parts of Bengal and Assam. After their hard labour abroad they come back to their homes to recoup their health for a few months. Now, instead of doing so, many of them have commenced Satta gamboling in their respective places of living, on account of which the estates of many well-to-do persons are being mortgaged and their gold ornaments are being daily sold. If this sad practice of theirs is not immediately stopped, their fate is doomed.

I, therefore, hereby draw the attention of the Governments of Jodhpur and Bikaner States to this state of affairs and request them to kindly declare Satta gambling as illegal and enact necessary laws for the same and thus discharge their duty of looking to the prosperity and welfare of their subjects.—Yours, etc.

ACHAL SINGH.

Agra, April 27.

Taxis At Vile Parle

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Be kind to publish the following grievance of the residents of Ville Parle East.

At present, a few motor-cars stand on the west side only of the railway station for hire by the public. No vehicles stand on the East side. The drivers of these cars uniformally charge annas twelve for going anywhere on the East side from the West side. The farthest limit on the East side is not more than a ten minutes walk from the railway station. In Bombay such a distance can be travelled in a hack victoria for four annas; to charge therefore annas twelve at Ville Parle is surely exorbitant. I do not know whether there are any restrictions on fare charges put by the licensing authorities. If there are not, the earlier they are put the better.

I will quote an instance how this hardship works.

A stay on the East side. I had an occasion to carry a sick person to a doctor, near the railway station on the East side. I had to hire a car from the West side, and pay rupee one and annas eight, for fetching the sick person from my home to the doctor and back. This thing could easily have been accomplished in Bombay for eight annas. No wonder people feel it dearer to stay in the suburbs.

Will the licensing authorities, or the Municipality do something in the matter?—Yours, etc.

X. Y. Z.

Nehru Road,
Ville Parle East.
April 29.

Guinea Worm And Its Cure

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—From the current reports in the daily and the weekly vernacular papers it appears that guinea worm is causing great havoc in the different parts of the Bombay Presidency.

So far it is supposed that there is no medicine to cure guinea worm disease but to the entire satisfaction of all the sufferers may it be known to their interest that there is a remedy both curative as well as preventive to remove the guinea worm suffering absolutely and it is the Chlorogen Method that stands foremost as so far seen and worked out by the Rural Health Relief Association.

However it requires a careful procedure as otherwise many cases are reported to be unsuccessful to the discredit of the method; but futility is due not to the method but to the want of sufficient knowledge about its use as well as several wrong inferences formed thereby. To avoid all this the Association desires to publish the same for general information.

The method to be followed only when the guinea worm makes an opening. To understand clearly we have to see the preliminaries a guinea worm sufferer undergoes First there is an itching sensation and the sufferer tries to rub it now and often, thereafter a small or large boil appears and when it bursts a drop or two of dirty water comes out, sometimes the thread itself comes out. This is to be taken as the opening, thread or no thread

Till this opening occurs the method is not to be followed; but as soon as this happens you have to bandage the opening with a dab dipped strongly in pure Chlorogen and keep it for 8 to 10 hours and then remove the same, wash the surroundings and again put on the fresh dab for further 8 to 10 hours.

If there is already an appearance of the thread after the bandage the outer portion is corroded and broken up and in such case generally the misunderstanding is caused. Naturally, people think that it has been cut out and the inner portion is left in. But there is absolutely no reason to think so.

What happens after bandaging is that the medicine begins to penetrate internally tracing the thread and corrodes the outer portion and weakens the inner part and slowly and slowly the weakened tape is dissolved and the patient is free.

Another wrong supposition is that the same worm changes its sphere of activity, but that is also not correct. One has to take that it is altogether a new one: as several such worms make their appearance even to the extent of about 100 openings

Three or four bandages suffice to put one opening in order.

Now about its preventive use. The guinea worm cyclop no doubt passes through water and therefore if water—drinking water is kept sterilised throughout the year the calamity can easily be averted and no recurrence of the epidemic. As for its cost one well would not require more than Rs. 12 per year and the immunity afforded makes the cost quite insignificant.

The Association has kept about 100 villages in the Pen Taluka of Kolaba District under constant sterilisation and the results are awaited for demonstrable purposes.

The curative use is of a temporary nature and so long as people continue to drink the same infected water reappearance of the guinea worm is unavoidable

guinea worm is unavoidable.—Yours, etc.,

C. R. DALVI,
Hon. Secretary Rural Health Association

"Alleged Enticement"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—As the complainant in the "Enticement" case now pending before the Mazagaon Magistrate, I have to bring to your notice the following mis-statements which occurred in the report of the case published in your issue of "Bombay Chronicle" of 3rd May 1935 under the caption "Alleged Enticement" "Story told in Court". Regarding the point of cognisance of the case at my instance the Magistrate Mr. I. S. Haji, held, that he could not review or go behind the order of his predecessor Mr. Coelho. While thus the objection of the Counsel for the accused was over-ruled, it is wrongly reported in your paper that the Magistrate would consider that point later. (2.) It is reported that I deposed that the accused in the middle of November used to visit my house, in my absence, without adding as I stated that he went to my father for professional advice. (3) Whilst I have stated that she was brought back from Bangalore by my father the next day after my return from Vellore, you have reported that it was after a "day or two". (4) It was never deposed that her husband took her to Gopalapuram for condolence when her father-in-law died, as wrongly reported by you. (5) The date of her appearance at the matriculation examination is wrongly reported in your paper as "April 1935" instead of March 1935 as deposed to by me.—Yours, etc.,

S. S. RAGHAVAN.

Indian Soft Coke Cess Committee

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—"As per report published in your popular daily of the 29th April 1935, I am receiving a number of inquiries from sympathisers and acquaintances using soft coke about the waylaying of the cashier of the Bombay Special Soft Coke Company, and I beg to inform all the inquirers (it being difficult to reply them individually) through the hospitality of your column that the cashier robbed was of the aforesaid firm which is a "bona fide" dealer of soft coke and the cashier concerned has nothing to do with this committee."—Yours, etc.

D. R. D.

Asst. Soft Coke Propaganda Officer

May 2.

"QUIT MULTAN WITHIN 6 HOURS"!

MULTAN, May 4.

An order under the Criminal Law Amendment Act has been served on Syed Zahnulabdinshah requiring him to leave Multan district within six hours and not to return until further orders. When news of this order became known, Muslim shops were closed.

All Hindu shops are open since yesterday evening. Police and military are still patrolling the city.—A. P.

Salem, May 5.—Three Mudaliars are lying in the local hospital with gun shot wounds said to have been inflicted by two Goundars. The Police have made two arrests.—United Press.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Estd. 1897
TEN YEARS' PROGRESS.

	1925 Rs.	1935 Rs.
Income	45,50,127	73,28,467
New Assurances	78,07,000	1,47,57,880
Total Assets	2,46,08,120	4,50,03,372
Assurances in force... ...	6,95,93,793	11,56,12,828

Balance Sheet will be sent on Application.

Head Office:
Empire of India Life Building,
BOMBAY.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

They need EXTRA nourishment for growth—energy all day—
HORLICK'S ensures BOTH!

HEALTHY children are always doing something—active all the time, expending energy on games and lessons.

But energy must not be overspent, or the little active body will suffer—will outgrow its strength—will become delicate and liable to illness.

To grow strong and sturdy, children need special nourishment to supply both the energy they use every day and the body-building elements required for healthy growth.

Why HORLICK'S is so good

If you add a glass or two of Horlick's to your children's daily diet you need have no fears that they will outgrow their strength.

Horlick's gives just what is needed—a generous supply of pure energy-food, with a correct proportion of body-building nourishment. And Horlick's is so easily digested that even a child's delicate system gets *all* the good out of it, without the slightest difficulty. It is thus particularly valuable in convalescence, when the digestion is weak but strength *must* be built up.

What HORLICK'S is

HORLICK'S *contains all the goodness of rich, full-cream cow's milk with the nutritive extracts of malted barley and wheat. It contains no starch. Besides body-building protein, it is rich in maltose and dextrin—providing sufficient energy-foods in a most easily assimilated form. Horlick's is 100 per cent nourishment—no waste matter. Children love it, and it is always perfectly safe. Completely soluble, it is mixed in a moment, hot or cold: it is particularly nice when made with the Horlick's Mixer, obtainable at stores or from P. O. Box 2229, Calcutta, for As. 14 in stamps.*

HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK
—100 PER CENT ENERGY-GIVING NOURISHMENT

FIRING ON SIKAR JATS

Zamindars Of Karnal Demand Immediate And Independent Inquiry

KARNAL, May 4.

The following resolutions were passed at a meeting of the Hindu Zamindars of Karnal District:—

"This meeting of the Hindu Zamindars of Karnal District resents the firing resorted to at the inoffensive and unarmed Jats of Sikar Thikana which resulted in heavy casualties, and requests for an immediate and independent inquiry to be held into the matter, to redress the grievances of the Jats, and calls for an immediate intervention by His Excellency the Viceroy.

"This meeting requests the local Government and the officers concerned to have a Conciliatory Board under the Punjab Indebtedness of Relief Act, 1934, established in the District of Karnal in order to lighten the burden of the heavily oppressed and depressed peasants of this District, and further requests that independent and responsible persons belonging to this District be appointed on the Board

"This meeting in view of the fact that the hail storm and rains at the harvesting time have considerably damaged the crop requests the authorities concerned to give relief to the Zamindars of this district in the form of remission of land revenue and by removal of rigidity in the system of recovery and by postponement of the realisation of Taqavi loans.—United Press.

New Delhi, May 5.—A fire broke out in Jain Mahabir School to-day the timely arrival of the fire brigade brought the situation under control.—United Press.

Calcutta, May, 5.—Provision it is understood has been made for Rs. 5,000 in the next year's budget by the authorities of the Calcutta University for the celebration of Foundation day in 1936.

'PHONE OPERATOR DOES IT.

Attempt Of Dacoit Gang Foiled

BAREILLY, May 4.

How a telephone operator foiled the attempts of a gang of dacoits, has just been reported.

It appears that a few days ago a gang broke into the house of a wealthy Sikh. They broke the door ineo pieces with axes. Then finding that the house was installed with a Telephone they cut the wires lest the owner might raise an alarm and inform the police. When the wires were being cut the operator noticed a blue light and thinking it to be unusual and suspecting something foul informed the police.

The gang escaped but could not take anything with them.—United Press.

Berhampur, May 5.—The Ganjam District Board has sanctioned Rs. 20,000 for the construction of wells to meet water scarcity in the district.—United Press.

How Derby Beat Arsenal

LEICESTER PUT UP GALLANT BUT UNAVAILING FIGHT

Remarkable Scenes Of Enthusiasm In Two Matches

LONDON, May 4.

Fate enabled Bolton to share points in Lancashire duel thus gain promotion. After a terrific struggle and goal-less first-half, Westwood was presented with a gift of goal in the second-half, when the Blackpool goal-keeper stumbled, as he went out to gather Milsom's pass, and left Westwood to shoot into an empty goal. Watmough equalised for Blackpool, 15 minutes later.

Leicester put up a gallant but unavailing fight.

PROMOTION AND RELEGATION.

Promotion and relegation in a nutshell is as under:—Arsenal champions. Leicester and Tottenham relegated to the Second Division. Brentford and Bolton are promoted. Notts County and Oldham are relegated. Charlton is promoted from the Southern, and Southend and Newport apply for re-election. Doncaster is promoted from the Northern and Carlisle and Southport apply for re-election.

Ramages at the goal, six minutes before the interval, enabled Derby to beat the Arsenal, but the latter was hit and received injuries. In the second-half, Drake received a blow on the groin and so could not resume. Rogers Davidson went off injured, but both returned later, obviously in pain.

REMARKABLE SCENES.

Remarkable scenes were witnessed in two matches. A most enthusiastic crowd encroached the pitch at the end of Brentford's match, and policemen prevented their efforts to chair Watson (captain) and Batsman from the field. F. W. Rinder, member of the Football League Management Committee, presented the second division championship shield and medals.

Twenty thousand persons invaded the pitch at Birmingham, stood in front of the stand entrance dressing-rooms and shouted incessantly "we want Joe" in order to pay their farewell tribute to Joe Bradford Birmingham international inside right, who has been placed on the list after 15 years' service with the Club. Eventually the old favourite appeared, at which the band played Aul Lang Syne and the crowd remained silent, the majority being bareheaded.—Reuter's Special.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL

Derby Beat Arsenal

LONDON, May 4.

League Football results are as follows:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Arsenal 0, Derby 1; Birmingham 2, Everton 3; Blackburn 5, Aston Villa 0; Leeds 4, Tottenham 3; Liverpool 2, Sunderland 2; Manchester City 5, Wolverhampton 0; Middlesbrough 2, Chelsea 2; Portsmouth 1, Leicester 1; Sheffield Wednesday 1, Grimsby 0; Stoke 2, Huddersfield 0; West Bromwich 0, Preston 0.

SECOND DIVISION

Blackpool 1, Bolton 1; Bradford 1, Port Vale 1; Brentford 3, Sheffield United 1, Bury 4, Southampton 1; Fulham 1, Barnesley 3; Hull 5, Notts County 1; Newcastle 2, Burnley 0; Norwich 2, Swansea 2; Nottingham Forest 2, Bradford City 0; Plymouth 0, Manchester United 2; West Ham 2, Oldham 0.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section).

Bournemouth 0, Queen Park Rangers 2; Bristol City 4, Cariff 0; Clapton Orient 3 Southend 0; Coventry 1, Luton 1; Exeter 3, Aldershot 1; Gillingham 1, Bristol Rovers 1; Millwall 3, Brighton 1; Newport 1, Swinton 2; Reading 2, Charlton 2; Watford 3, Torquay 0; Northampton 3, Crystal Palace 2.

THIRD DIVISION (Northern Section).

Barrow 0, Accrington 2; Carlisle 1, Darlington 2; Chesterfield 5, Stockport 0; Halifax 1, Doncaster 0; Lincoln 1, New Brighton 0; Mansfield 1, Gateshead 1; Rotherham 0, Hartlepools 1; Rochdale 2, York 0; Tranmere vs. Chester already played; Walsall 4, Crewe 0; Wrexham 3, Southport 0.—Reuter's Special.

DERBY LEAGUE CUP FINAL

Castleford Beat Huddersfield

LONDON, May 4.

In the Rugby League Cup Final Castleford beat Huddersfield by 11 points to 8.—Reuter's Special.

NOT REALLY BARBARIANS!

They Beat Cockneys By Big Margin

LONDON, May 4.

Under the Rugby Union Rules, to-day, Barbarians beat London, by 34 points to 3, at Twickenham, and the combined Leicestershire and Eastmidlands team beat the combined Warwickshire, North Midlands, Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire and Derbyshire team 18 points to 13 at Coventry.—Reuter's Special.

FIRST-CLASS CRICKET SCORES

Wyatt's 103, Not Out

LONDON, May 4.

First-class cricket closing scores:—

M. C. C. vs. Yorkshire at Lord's:—Yorkshire 228 (Leyland 76) and nil for no wicket. M. C. C. 84 (Verity six for 34, Macaulay three for 18).

Surrey vs. Somerset at the Oval:—Somerset 313 for 7 (Franklee 98, Wellard not out 84).

Leicestershire vs. South Africans at Leicester:—South Africans 312 (Rowan score 91 in three hours 25 minutes, including six fours. Viljoen's chief strokes were 11 boundaries. Wyatt played sound but unenterprising cricket, scoring 103 not out, in three and a half hours, hitting to the boundary on seven occasions.)

Warwickshire vs. Gloucestershire at Birmingham:—Warwick 228 (Wyatt 103, not out.) Gloucester 78 for three (Hammond 20).

Oxford University vs. Worcestershire at Oxford:—Worcester 191 (Martin 60, Gibbons 59). Oxford 185 for three (Halliday 60).

Glamorgan vs. Sussex at Cardiff:—Sussex 288 (John Parks 75, Harry Parks 79, not out). Glamorgan 51 for three.—Reuter's Special.

NEW L-B-W RULE VICTIMS.

The new leg-before cricket victims are plentiful, including three of Yorkshire's first six many others were out in the old way. Leyland played a faultless innings, scoring 76, including six fours just over two hours. South Africans had a hard fight for runs, losing five wickets for 112, after which Rowan Viljoen played a mixture of dogged and aggressive batting.—Reuter's Special.

KENTUCKY DERBY

Won By Omaha

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LEXINGTON, May 4.

William Woodward's Omaha won Kentucky Derby M. Hirsch's Roman Soldier was second and Whiskolo from Milkway Farm stables was third.

Eighteen ran, a length and half separated the first and second, four lengths separated the second and the third.

Time was two minutes five seconds.

Betting was: Omaha 4|1 Roman Soldier 5|1, Whiskolo 50|1. Nellieflag who at 7|5 was favourite came fourth. The track resembled a quagmire, owing to torrential rain which reduced the attendance to 45,000.

H. C. Tennis Finals

BOURNEMOUTH, May 4.

In the finals in the Hardcourt Tennis when Bournemouth Women's singles final, Miss Stammers beat Miss Scriven (6|2, 6|2).

Men's doubles final: Malfroy and Steadman (Newzealand) beat South Africans Kirby and Farquharson (6|3, 6|2, 6|1.

World Middle-weight Championship

PARIS, May 4.

Macel Thil (France) has retained the world middleweight boxing championship, defeating Vildajaks (Czechoslovakia) who retired in the 14th round.—Reuter's Special.

NEW SWIMMING RECORD

(Special Cable)

PARIS, May 4.

Jacques Cartonnet established a new swimming record of 200 metres in two minutes 39-16ths seconds, compared with the previous record of two minutes 42-14th seconds, held by the German [illegible]

Mr. M. M Mundkur who has joined the Bombay Fire and General Insurance Company as Manager. He was formerly Fire-Superintendent of the New India Assurance Company Bombay.

OTTAWA LEGACY EXPOSED

(Continued from page 4.)

hands of fewer people. But this phenomenon of wealth in few hands is nothing new in the world. President Roosevelt has complained about it in his book pointing out how about two-thirds of the entire industry of the U.S.A. was controlled by about 150 families. The percentage of population who have any share or interest in the industrial concerns in the United Kingdom would certainly not be more than about five. Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones at us. It is no longer possible for them to pose as trustees of the masses and obstruct advancement of industry in his country on the ground that it would lead to the concentration of wealth in a few hands. The best method of avoiding that concentration would be for the State itself to organise industries of new type, so as to secure the benefits to the general taxpayer. In the matter of important industries India is in a peculiar position—most of them are controlled by non-Indians. Licenses are being freely given out to non-Indians for public utilities, such as tramways telephones, electricity, gas etc. The right policy should be to enable industry to grow by appreciating the difficulties of those who are running them and to lay the hand on the increased returns by way of taxation which could be used for the benefit of the masses and the advancement of education and sanitation.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST INDIAN GOODS

From the plight of several industries in India at present it would appear that they are at a disadvantage vis-a-vis their more powerful foreign rivals. Prominent amongst these must be mentioned the Shipping and Insurance Companies. But a subtle discrimination against Indian manufactures pervades the minds of all those who control British enterprises in India.

SHADES OF OTTAWA!

I have seen a complaint recently in the London "Times" against the competition in the import trade in tools and agricultural implements from those made in India:

"A branch of the Tata Iron and Steel Company is obtaining an increasingly large share of the trade in hoes, axes, chisels billhooks, pickaxes, hammer-heads kodalies and mamooties, except for those required by the British-managed concerns....."

This means that the British-managed concerns do not buy their requirements of tools and implements turned out either by the Indian black-smith or from articles made on modern lines at Tatanagar. This certainly is a pointer, particularly for those key industries, in whose favour England claims to have given preference under the Ottawa Agreement. Is it possible that the Railways in India were making also this discrimination against the local products? We have pressed for the revision of the Rules for purchase of stores for Government Departments; but some of the Provincial Governments have not yet fallen in line. It is the duty of every patriotic Indian whenever he receives any information on this subject, whenever he finds foreign articles preferred to Indian articles, directly or indirectly, to pass it on to one of Indian Chambers of Commerce, so that it may be possible to ascertain how far there is deliberate discrimination against Indian products at the hands of British-managed concerns in India, and whether anything could be done about it.

APPEAL FOR UNITY

The problems which merchants have to-day are alike and on all occasions the remedies are uniform and similar. It is to be realised that strength lies in union. It is possible that a few individuals may get prominence by organising separate or communal Chambers but let it be remembered that such a step would be a disservice to the country in general, whose part and parcel they are, and in whose prosperity alone lies their welfare.

CRASH AVOIDED ONLY FOR THE TIME BEING

(Continued from page 16.)

national Fair is one of the most important of the industrial fairs in Europe and offers excellent opportunities for Indian exporters and importers in various lines to obtain good and direct contacts. The next Fair is to be held in the first week of September. For intending visitors the Czechoslovak Railways allow a concession of 50 per cent. and by special arrangements there are also other reductions extended by neighbouring lands, fuller details of which are to be had either from the Prague Fair Office at Prague VII or from the India Department of the Export Institute in Prague. In recent period Japan especially among the Asiatic countries has been very active in participation at the Prague Fair as indeed at the Leipzig Fair and various other important international fairs in Europe. It is to be hoped that India would take a lessen in this respect from Japan.

JAPAN'S FILM PROPAGANDA

Lately in the Indian press there has been some discussion about the presentation abroad of films suited to show India in an unfavourable light and in this connection also of lack of films of value to India. In this respect as well, Japan's action is suited to set a leseon to India. Japanese authorities have been in recent period displaying much initiative in exhibiting at various important towns in Europe cultural films representing various scenes in Japan and items reflective of developments in Japan in different spheres. Such exhibitions are of great use also for stimulating tourist traffic and establishing direct trade contact. Where it is no possible to bring films for regular run, Japanese authorities are seen active in arranging special shows to select audiences.

Easter Celebrations At Mahim

(From A Correspondent.)

Easter morn. at St. Michael's, Mahim, had a special charm owing to the resplendence in the Church after the darkness that enveloped it on Good Friday night at the representation of the Crucifixion.

The High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Fonseca, assisted by the Right Rev. Father Xavier and the Humble Father Lobo.

The chair was occupied by the musicians of Bremen while the mass was sung by the childrens' coir directed by the Rev. B. F. D'Silva who was assisted by Messrs. Mendes, Mendonca, Dominick and Viegas. Tenor Penha and the Baritone Maxi ums D'Silva.

Would our Archbishop be pleased to give the choir a chance to render a mass and some hymns at the holy name with Rev. B. F. D'Silva playing the organ?

And while the whole congregation was swayed by the music, Father Fonseca preached a Marathi sermon for the few fisher folks present and the many absent ones.

With a very lively march at the end of the mass the congregation dispersed.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE

Dominique Fernandes (37), residing at a benevolent society at the Old Parsi Statue was alleged to have attempted to commit suicide with a razor on Sunday morning. He was, however, prevented from carrying out his plan and subsequently, removed to the J. J. Hospital where he is being treated.

The motive of this attempt is not yet known, and the Nagpada police are making inquiries.

KERALA SOCIALIST CONFERENCE

Mr. Masani To Preside Over Calicut Session

CALICUT, May. 5.

The Working Committee of the Kerala Congress Socialist Party has decided to hold the Second Kerala Socialist Conference at Calicut during the last week of this month.

Mr. M. R Masani of Bombay will preside.—United Press.

EX-ROYAL FAMILY CAN LIVE TAX FREE

A Burma Gazette Notification

RANGOON, May 4.

According to a "Burma Gazette" notification the Local Government exempts Burma's Ex-Royal Family members receiving compassionate allowance and residing within the Mandalay Cantonment area from paying house and land taxes imposed under the Cantonments' Act, 1924.—United Press.

Dies After Operation

SIMLA, May 5.

Smith (Fifth Gunner) died after operation to-day.

It will be remembered that Smith who was seriously injured in the lorry accident which occurred on May 3rd one mile away from Subathu, was operated upon at Subathu that day itself.—A. P.

Gudivada, May 5.—Seven persons, including a woman were seriously injured in a clash which took place last evening at Arugalanu, a village ten miles from Gudivada. It is believed to be a sequel to the marriage of a widow.

(Continued from Col. 7)

and foreign steamers from taking part in the manufacture of and traffic in opium.

If found guilty of either offence foreigners will be liable to deportation for ever.

The Chinese Government urges foreign nations to impose heavy punishment upon any of their nationals committing such offences.

* * * *

Expert Views Future Of Rubber

Prof. E. A. Hauser is Chief Chemist of the Somperit Austro-American Rubber Works, Vienna. As a reseach scientist he is famed for his work on latex, which includes the structure of rubber particles, his theory of the elastic function of rubber and his invention of the first commercially available concentrated latex.

Prof. Hauser is not a stranger to Malaya for he was here in 1923 and again in 1927. On his present tour he has already visited America and Japan and he is collecting first hand information of the rubber situation generally.

Interviewed by a press representative in Singapore concerning the future of rubber industry Prof. Hauser said:

"Personally, I believe the market is too excited about things which should have very little bearing on the rubber industry." He thought that the European situation should not react on this market to the extent it had.

The general outlook of the industry was bright, both from the plantation and the manufacturing viewpoints. The direct application of latex had made a steady progress, especially in central Europe and in America, while Japan was also making headway in this direction.

* * * *

New Product

"America is inventing an entirely new product, said Prof. Hauser, "namely, a substitute for collophane made entirely of rubber. That is a very important development.

"As to synthetic rubber I am not at all excited because first of all rubber plantations have gone so far that they can turn out the rubber needed in case of emergency. Besides, synthetic rubber will never be so cheap even if it is manufactured on a large scale."

* * * *

Unique Developments

"I think the developments in Japan are absolutely unique said Prof. Hauser, "and there is a lot that people can learn from the Japanese. As far as rubber is concerned, Japan is developing upwards very steadily. In spite of trade barriers, the rubber consumption in Japan will not be less than last year."

Prof. Hauser left for Vienna by the "Katori Maru" on April 19.

Our Far Eastern Letter

Szechuan Regiments Join Chinese "Reds"

But Arrival Of Govt. Troops Eases Situation In Chengtu, Capital

Special To "The Chronicle"

KUALA LAMPUR, (By Air Mail.)

Shell Takes Toll Of Five

Five members of a family were killed and nine wounded recently at Kiangwan, when a fisherman named Wang brought home a live shrapnel which he had picked up from the river. The shell was believed to be a relic of the Shanghai "War" in the spring of 1932.

The man it appears threw the shrapnel which exploded on the ground in the presence of his family.

* * * *

Japan's Broadcasting Ambition

It is said that Japan is planning a world-wide broadcasting service.

The Japan Radio Broadcasting Association is stated to be considering a broadcasting service for the benefit of Japanese residents in Europe, the United States, South Africa, the South Sea Islands, Manchukuo and China.

News, lectures and dramas will be broadcast.

* * * *

Chinese Ex-Rebel General

Interviewed on his arrival in Hongkong on April 18, General Tsai Ting Kai, former Commander of the 19th Route Army, said that if he went to Nanking he would surely be imprisoned by the Central leaders.

He preferred staying in Hongkong and did not intend to re-enter politics.

It will be remembered that the 19th Route Army earned the admiration of the whole world for its heroic stand against the Japanese in Shanghai in 1932.

The army later rebelled in Fukien, was defeated and disbanded. General Tsai then toured Europe and America, and recently the Philippines.

* * * *

Jap-Dutch Indies Trade

M. Gho Hart, Minister of Economic Affairs of the Dutch East Indies, who arrived in Tokyo on April 16, from Shanghai, called on Mr. Hirota, the Foreign Minister, to exchange views regarding the resumption of the Dutch and Japanese trade conference. Both the Dutch and Japanese Governments apparently realize the necessity of an early resumption of the conference to regulate the trade between Japan and the Dutch East Indies.

Importance therefore attaches to the conference between Mr. Hart and Mr. Hirota, which is generally expected to improve the unpleasant atmosphere which was caused by the breakdown of the Dutch and Japanese shipping conference and the Dutch reductions of Japanese imports, so as to prepare a way for a resumption of the trade conference.

* * * *

Japan's Good-Will Envoys

It is understood that Mr. Kumsichi Horiguchi, the former Minister to Brazil, will leave Tokyo at the middle of May for Latin America as a good-will envoy representing the Society of International Cultural Relations.

Count Aisuke Kabayama, President of the Society will also visit North America in June on a similar mission.

* * * *

Mongolians Mutiny Against Customs

The followers of the Banner-Wolanchapo tribe, of Inner Mongolia and Suiyuan, mutinied and surrounded the residence of the Chieftain on April 21.

Besides demanding an immediate abolition of the various customs offices recently established in the territory, the tribesmen are reported to have made several other demands including the withdrawal of certain draft regulations concerning the administration of the territory.

The Chinese authorities in the Province of Suiyuan have despatched several regiments to the assistance of the [illegible] Chief to suppress the rising.

* * * *

Jubilee In Singapore

Fierce-looking lions, picturesque banners, artistically decorated motor-lorries depicting a number of Chinese legends including the adventures of the white and black snakes, the drinking bout of the "eight immortals" and the "leaping into the dragon's gates by nine carps" will be some of the highlights of the Chinese lantern procession which will take place on the evening of May 7, in celebration of the King's Jubilee.

It is stated by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Singapore, that 148 public organisations have sent in details of their preparations for the occasion. Seventy-five public bodies will take part in the procession with illuminated paper-signs, 34 with Chinese bands and decorated lorries and a large number with string and brass bands.

* * * *

Australian Girls' Tours

Fifty school girls will visit the Far East, and spend six weeks in Japan this year on the first overseas tour for girls organised by the Young Australia League.

The girls who will be between 14 and 18 years of age, will be away nearly four months and will travel 15,000 miles. The cost of the tour will be £125 each.

They will leave on board the "Taiping," either from Melbourne on August 11 or from Sydney on Aug. 21, and will visit Brisbane, Townsville, Cairns, Thursday Island, Manila and Hongkong. They will spend five days in Hongkong, and will travel by river steamer to Canton, before boarding the "President Grant" for Shanghai.

After a day in Shanghai, they will go to Kobe and Yokohama and will spend the next six weeks in Japan, residing in hotels recommended by Australians whose business takes them to the East.

The return journey from Yokohama to Hongkong will be made on board the "President Pierce" and after three days in Hongkong, they will board the "Taiping" for Australia on Nov. 14, arriving in Melbourne on Dec. 5.

The rulers of every country visited by the League on previous overseas tours had received the League, and it was hoped that a reception by the Emperor of Japan would be arranged.

The Young Australia League had received letters from the Minister for External Affairs, Sir George Pearce, and the Japanese Consul-General, Mr. K. Murai, welcoming the tour as a means of promoting friendly relations between Australia and Japan.

* * * *

Szechuan Troops Join "Reds"

The situation in Chengtu, capital of Szechuan, has been very much eased by the arrival of several regiments of Government troops who have had the situation well in hand.

Hundreds of Red spies who have found their way into the city for the purpose of starting a rising, have been arrested, while special pickets are searching every suspicious person in the streets.

Five divisions of Central forces under the command of Gen. Shang Kuan Yun shang and Chi Mung Lin have been ordered to South Szechuan to assist in the campaign against the Communists.

Several thousand Szechuan troops have gone over to the Red camp.

The Districts in West Kweichow including the Pankang District are still in the hands of the Communists.

* * * *

China Fights Opium Traffic

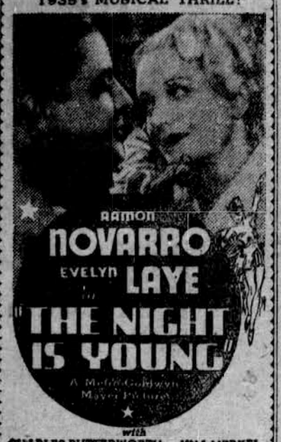
The Executive Yuan has issued an order approving the resolution of the League of Nations Council prohibiting foreigners

(Continued in Col. 5)

THE REGAL

TO-DAY, at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

1935's MUSICAL THRILL!



with
CHARLES BUTTERWORTH · UNA MERKEL
EDWARD EVERETT HORTON
DONALD COOK

Two Glorious Singing Stars!

KRISHNA

TALKIES, Dubash Theatre

Daily 3 Shows: 5-30, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
TO-DAY MATINEE AT 3 P.M.
The PICTURE CELESTIAL!
SHALINI CINETONE'S
Mythological Spectacular Hit
'USHA'

An episode of Love with a great moral from "Mahabharat"

Directed by the Art-Genius
BABURAO PAINTER

Musical Direction by
GOVINDRAO TEMBE

Featuring the Idol of Beauty
USHADEVI
and the Queen of Music
RATNAPRABHA
Supported by K. Wasudeo, Dudhale
Realistic Scenes of
HEAVEN & DWARKA

Direction:
Western India Theatres

MINERVA

TALKIES, Lamington Road
Daily 3 Shows: 5-30, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
To-day Matinee at 3 p.m.

4th Triump Week!

Prabhat's new Jewel Picture

'CHANDRASENA'

चंद्रसेना

'CHANDRASENA'

featuring
NALINI TARKHAD

A Spectacular Picture of the Under-World ("Patala-Loka")
A GOLDEN LEGEND FROM "RAMAYANA."

RECOVER

YOUR CLAIMS on decrees or otherwise in any part of India, special arrangements made. Perfect security. Lives & property also insured at your greatest advantage. Loans on property arranged.

DHANESH & CO.,
Princess Street,
[illegible] Bhoiwada Side, Bombay 2.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Vaishakh Sud 4, 1991.
Muslim: Safar 2, 1353.
Parsi: Adar 2, 1304.
Sunrise: 6h. 9m.
Sunset: 7h. 2m.
High Tide: 1-36, 14-37.
Low Tide: 7-36, 20-42.

Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee, Public Holiday. Banks closed.

Special Thanksgiving Service, St. Thomas Cathedral, Governor and Lady Brabourne attending, 9-30 a.m.

Naval and Military Pageant, Royal Indian Navy Dockyard, 4 to 8-30 p.m.

Lady Brabourne distributes Silver Jubilee Badges and sweets to Dawoodi Bohra children at Kasre-Husein Baug, Dharamsey Street, 5-30 p.m.

Special Thanksgiving Service. Roman Catholic Cathedral, Bhuleshwar, Governor and Lady Brabourne attending 6 p.m.

State Dinner at Government House, 8-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, May 7.

Scouts and Guides 'Own' Rally, Governor and Lady Brabourne attending, Cooperage, 8 a.m.

Results of B.Sc. and Third M.B.B.S.

PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM.

The Prince of Wales Museum will remain open to-day (Monday) from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

General regulations have now been published and copies are obtainable at the Offices of the Bank on payment at annas eight per copy.

B P C C COUNCIL MEETING.

A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held at the Congress House on Wednesday, the May 8, at 7 p.m. (S. T.),

HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

The office and members of the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association will observe holiday to-day (Monday) on account of Silver Jubilee Day.

THE GATHA SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-morrow (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the K R Cama Oriental Institute's Hall (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), when Mr. Sorabji Naoroji Kanga, will give in Gujerati some explanation about the Zoroastrian Religion, in accordance with the philosophy of Fravashi.

AMATEUR MUSIC ACADEMY.

It is proposed to start an Amateur Music Club under the name of "The Amateur Music Academy, Bombay" to-day (Monday) at the old premises of the South Indian Bhajana Samaj in Laxmi Narayan Gardens, Matunga (G I P), at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

MOGAVEERA VYAVASTHAPAKA MANDALI.

The Adjourned Annual general meeting of the members of the above Mandali will be held on Sunday, May 12, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at the Mogaveera Free Night School Mandir, 145, Mody Street, Fort.

GOVERNOR'S HOSPITAL FUND FOR BOMBAY.

The Ninth Annual Meeting of the General Committee of the Governor's Hospital Fund for Bombay will be held at the Secretariat, Fort, on Tuesday, the 14th May, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when the Annual Report of the Executive Committee and a summary of the financial position and accounts of the disbursements of the Fund of the past year will be submitted for adoption.

His Excellency the Governor will preside.

For Other Local Enagements See Page 8

OUR JUBILEE ATTRACTION

THE CAPITOL

TO-DAY, at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

PAUL MUNI in Bordertown with BETTE DAVIS

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Royal Cavalcade" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

REGAL—"The Night is Young" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Border Town" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.

SWASTIK TALKIES—"Dard-e-Ulfat" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

PATHE—"All the King's Horses" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning show at 10 a.m.

WELLINGTON—"The Soul of a Nations" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Amrit Manthan" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-15 p.m.

GLOBE—"Chirag-e-Husna" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.

MINERVA—"Chandrasena" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Usha" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Do-Ghadi-ki-Moj" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.

KOHINOOR—"The Cat's Paw" Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

SUPER TALKIES—"Noor-e-Yaman" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

PALACE—"Madame Du Barry". Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
To-day (Monday) morning, "Strawberry Roan & My Pal The King" (double prog), 10-30 a.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Jubilee Day Programme

8-15 a.m. European Programme. The Radio Quartet. Leader, Dominic J. Pereira.

March, Hollywood, Leopold; Overture, Maritana, Wallace; Waltz, Treasure, Strauss; Tango, Hermosa, Borsato; Selection, English Melodies, Myddleton; Serenade, Kissing, Michell; Intermezzo, Indian, Aletter; Fantasy, Norma, Bellini; March, G'adiators' Farewell, Blankenburg.

9-15 a.m.—Special Jubilee Service. Relayed from St. Thomas' Cathedral.

10-30 a.m. S.B.—Indian Programme. Bai Sunderabai. Abdul Majid Khan, Sarangi. Dinkarrao Amembal, Harmonium. Kamoo, Tabla.

12-0 noon S.B.—European Programme. H. E. The Governor's Orchestra. Conducted by H T Gebbels, A R C M.

1-30 p.m.—Close Down.

4-0 p.m.—Indian Programme. A "Garba." Fifteen ladies will broadcast the Garba Dance Music.

5-30 p.m.—European Programme. The M V "Victoria" Orchestra.

7-0 p.m. Talk on "Jubilee Celebration". By C B Sethna, Esq., J P, Station Director, Indian State Broadcasting Service, Bombay.

7-10 p.m. Short talk by the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur D B Cooper, Finance Member, of the Government of Bombay.

7-25 p.m.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India will speak.

7-30 p.m.—Indian Programme. A Variety Programme. Sarangi Solos by Abdul Majid Khan. Light Music. Ahmed Dilawar.

8-30 p.m.—Interval.

9-0 p.m.—Time Signal. Indian Programme.

9-15 p.m.—News in Hindi. European Programme.

9-30 p.m. SB To—Weather Report and News Bulletin. The Band of the 2nd Battalion. The Durham Light Infantry.

11-0 p.m.—A Relay from the B B C London. Including "Twenty-Five Years," a programme for the Silver Jubilee. A Review of the reign of His Majesty King George V. Events and personalities of the reign will be present in terms of narrators, impersonators, sound and music. The chronicles will also be illustrrated by a number of recording of speeches from each Dominion at points where the appropriate Dominion is mentioned. A sequence of congratulatory messages from Southern Rhodesia, the Union of South Africa, India, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, New Foundland, and Bermuda (speaking on behalf of all the Colonies of the Empire). The messages will be spoken by the Acting Prime Ministers of Dominions, and Southern Rhodesia, His Excellency The Viceroy of India, a representative of the Governing Commission of Newfoundland, and His Excellency the Governor of Bermuda. Speech by His Majesty the King from Buckingham Palace. The National Anthem.

0-35 a.m God Save the King-Emperor. Close Down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben.

A Thanksgiving Service for the protection afforded to the King's Majesty during the Twenty-five Years of his Auspicious Reign, ordered by the Lords of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London.

The Service will be preceded by a description of the arrival of their Majesties the King and Queen at Temple Bar and the scenes outside the Cathedral, and will be followed by a description of the departure of their Majesties from the Cathedral.

Commentator, Commander Stephen King-Hall, R. N.

9-00 p.m. The B B C Orchestra (Section D) Conductor, Adrian Boult.

9-45 p.m. An eye-witness account of the progress of Jubilee Day Celebrations by Philip Thornton, followed by The News.

10-30 a.m. Close down.

"King's Silver Jubilee Medal"

AWARDS IN BOMBAY CITY

The following is the list of ladies and gentlemen in Bombay City who have been awarded "The King's Silver Jubilee Medal."

OFFICIALS

The Hon'ble Mr R D Bell, CSI, CIE, The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur D B Cooper, The Hon'ble Mr C W A Turner, CSI, CIE, The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur S T Kambli, The Hon'ble Sir Shah Nawazkhan Bhutto, Kt, CIE, Mr J H Garrett, CSI, Mr O G Freke, Mr R M Maxwell, CSI, CIE, Mr H F Knight, Mr J A Madon, CIE, Mr K C Sen, Mr C M Lane, Mr H K Kirpalani, Mr H V R Iengar, Mr S Ridley, Mr J R Dhurandhar, Mr H T Lambrick, Mr L E Greening, Mr J R Phillips.

The Hon'ble Sir J Beaumont, Kt, The Hon'ble Mr Justice C P Blackwell, The Hon'ble Mr Justice S J Murphy, The Hon'ble Mr Justice S S Rangnekar, The Hon'ble Mr Justice R S Broomfield, The Hon'ble Mr Justice K W Barlee, The Hon'ble Mr Justice B J Wadia, The Hon'ble Mr Justice H J Kania, The Hon'ble Mr Justice N J Wadia, The Hon'ble Mr Justice H V Divatia, The Hon'ble Mr Justice F B Tyabji, Mr R S Bavdekar.

Mr C H Bristow, Major H G Vaux, CSI., CIE, MVO, Major C G Toogood, DSO., Major P A Opie, RAMC, Lieut R E Kenny, Mr J G Maxwell-Gumbleton, Lieut M V Milbank, Lieut J H Alms, Hony Lieut Natha Singh, IDSM.

Captain F W Brett, Engineer, Captain W W Collins, RIM., Mr H E Butler, Sardar Bhimrao Nagojirao alias Bhausaheb Patankar, Hony Captain Krishna Bhosle, Sardar Bahadur, IDSM

Major G E Portal, Jemadar Singeshwar Prasad, Jemadar Mahomed Husain, Jemadar Jasvant Singh.

Mr E S Stebbing, Quarter Master Sergeant H R Smith, Sergeant C Taylor, Sergeant F Macnamara, Sergeant C S Hardie, Sergeant F S Boynton, Sergeant W Isaac, Sergeant E Newton, Sergeant H E Gilbert, Sergeant H M Long, Sergeant H Hamblin, Sergeant J N Taylor, Sergeant H L E Burch

Mr J P Brander, Khan Bahadur J B Vaccha C.I.E., Mr H T Sorley, Mr W Dillon, Mr M Slade, Mr F J Karaka, Mr A A Chitre, Mr P B Advani, The Rt. Rev. R D Acland, The Rev F E Dossetor, The Rev. Canon C F Fortescue, Rev H W McCaul, Sir Shapurji B Billimoria, Kt., MBE, Mr G Louis Walker, Mr V N Chandavarkar, Sahibzada Harun Qadir Saiyid Musa Ali Mirza, Mr C W E Arbuthnot, Mr Kenneth McI. Kemp, Mr W R Tennant, Major A J Ranford, Mr W R S Sharpe, Mr G E Bennett, Mr C B B Clee, Mr I H Taunton, Sir H P Dastur, Kt., Mr W B Gilligan, Mr H C B Mitchell, Mr J F Gennings, CBE, Major F Carlton Scott, Mr A V Humby, Rev. D F MacKenzie, Mr K C Pakrasi, Mr W D M Clarke, Lt.-Col. A C L Bilderbeck, Lt.-Col. S S Sokhey, Major R C Watts, Lt.-Col B Higham, Lt.-Col. J P Canteenwala, Lt.-Col. W C Speckman, Major S L Bhatia, Major J M Shah, Lt.-Col. S S Vazifdar, Lt.-Col. Sir J N Duggan, Lt.-Col A N Thomas, Lt.-Col. C S Foster, Major S R Prall, Major T A Doran, Mr H V Hampton, Mr H Hamill, Mr M L Tannan, Dr T S Wheeler, Hon'ble Mr J Ghosal, Mr G Wiles, CSI., CIE., Mr G T Thadhani, Major J S Galvin.

Rao Bahadur R B Patel, Diwan Bahadur P B Shingne, Khan Bahadur P M Malbari, Mr D L Mehta, Mr G S Gupte, Mr T W Johnstone, Mr J Pratt, Mr S R Deshpande, Mr N A Meherban, Mr D N D Khandalawala, Mr I N Mehta, Mr P L Thacker, Mr O H Brown, Mr P A Mankar, Mr M A F Coelho, Mr M E Haskell, Mr J J Watson, CBE, Mr J A Neale, Mr Herbert St. Clair Smith, Mr J L Dias, Mr W E Hogan, ISO., Mr F O J Roose, Mr R C Higham, Mr E P Warner, Mr A A A Fyzee, Rao Saheb V H Vachhrajani, Mr G B Phanse, Rao Saheb B M Rane, Mr A K Phadkar, Mr K Y Bhandarkar, Mr J C Bolton, Mr C F Borges, ISO., Mr L G Pinto, Mr W X Mascarenhas, Mr J P Rego, Mr J B Fernandes, Mr V V Nadkarni, Mr T E Streatfield, Khan Bahadur M R Davar, Mr A L Pradhan, Mr E Little, Rao Bahadur G B Kale, Dr F N Moos, Mr W E G Solomon, Mr G R Paranjpe, Mr R P Patwardhan, Mr M J Antia, Mr F R Merchant, Mr T A Murphy, Mr G K Desai, Mr H L Shoveller, Rao Bahadur Manekial Lalloobhai, OBE., Captain R M Philby, Mr John Santos, Mr S K Mehta, Mr C Subramanya Iyer, Mr G C Mitter, Captain H S Flynn, Mr W T McCallum, Mr S C Roy, Mr M D D'Cunha, Mr H L Jones, Lieut. C A H Clerk, Mr S E Chapman, Mr G X A Rose, IMD., Lieut. M F Harvey, Mr S S Iyengar, Mr T B Merchant, Dr M B Soparkar, Assistant Surgeon E R Grant, Mr P H Rama Reddi, Dr Nazir Ahmad, Mr R D Mihra, Mr Fazul I Rahimtoola, Mr H R Bhatheja, Dr A S Khan.

Mr. J R Gadkari, Mr. D N Nagarkatti; Mr. M Jagannathan Pantalu; Mr. G V Athavle; Mr. B K Gokhale; Mr. M H Sheth; Mr. T Chandumal; Mr. A Baker; Mr. W H Morris; Mr. J A Fernandes; Mr. E H Hawes; Mr. F Gordon; Mr. P M Khambatta; Mr. R D Sathe; Mr. K B Godrej; Mr. Vallijee Kassem; Mr. S P Gonzalves; Mr. C R Pinto; Mr. A W P deSouza; Mr. H C Sen; Mr. C J Bocarro, Mr. M J Simon.

Mr. J Watson; Mr. D D'Souza, Mr. A G Stevens, M.B.E., Mr. M Valladares, Mr. D D Rege; Mr. J D Fonseca; Mr. M M D'Souza.

SECRETARIAL.

Rao Saheb T B Chitre, Khan Sahib Moses Isaac; Mr. J Chaves; Mr. G K Rao; Mr. C K Maru; Mr. D D Anjaria; Mr. Y K Pradhan; Mr. S G Karki; Mr. R R Rana; Mr. K S Mehta, Rao Sahib Rajaram Vinayak Sule; Mr. Dhirajlal Rangildas Treasurer; Mr. Kacheshwar Mahadev Chitnavis; Mr. Julius Victor Braganza; Mr. Ganesh Subrao Dhareshwar; Mr. H Ramos; Mr. C R Johnstone; Mr. C M Dalal; Mr. Y J Galvankar; Mr. K A Panthaki; Mr. E L Vaz; Mr. R S Sao; Mr. P M Gobhai; Mr. M B Vasavada; Mr. P F Dias; Mr. P Mendes; Khan Sahib H D Warden; Mr. E B Patell; Mr. C M Dalal; Rao Sahib K B Kamath; Mr. S V Shirgaonkar; Mr. M T Vartak; Mr. R S Gandhi; Mr. F H De Vitre; Mr. V L DaCunha; Mr. R K Joshi.

POLICE (BOMBAY CITY)

Mr. W R G Smith; Bar-at-Law, Mr. J W Rowland. Khan Bahadur K J Petigara; C.I.E., O.B.E., I.S.O Mr. C H Reynolds; Mr. P B Wilkins, M.C., D.F.C.; Mr. E Sheehy; Mr. R B Smith; Mr. C Bull; Mr. J Simmons; Mr. W W Godwin; Mr. E A Fern; Mr. H Hurst, Rao Sahib D V Karnik; Mr. R S Karnik; Rao Sahib R N Nayampalli; Major S B Mehta; F.R.C.S., J.P., I.M.S., Rao Bahadur S R Patwardhan; Mr. C H Klein; Mr. S C A Lyon; Mr. H J Dyer; Rao Sahib N P Wagle; Mr. C J Kent; Mr. G Bird; Mr. D V Raje; Mr. F J Punter; Mr. C H M Wilbond; Mr. C M Tijoriwala, M.B.E., I.S.O.; Rao Bahadur M N Desai; Mr. S G Achrekar; Mr. H Merrifield; Rao Sahib S K Dere, Mr. T A Croning, Mr. H W Cooper; Mr. G H Wanjara; Mr. F V Forster; Mr. C R Bird; Mr. M B Sait; Mr. S P Bhatkal; Mr. R G Pauli; Mr. G B Mahankal; Mr. Abdul Qadir Khan; Mr. W. R. Ridley; Mr. T Naden; Mr. Shaikh Hussein; Sk. Hasam; Mr. W R Marshall; Mr. H C Stokes; Mr. A A Shirasi; Mr. Y S Sawant; Mr. Chandkhan Ahmedkhan, Mr. P V Raje; Mr. F A Beart; Mr. M Y Karnik; Mr. H S Watkins; Mr. S S Navalkar; Mr. P G Satam, Mr. H C Littlewood; Mr. V G Salaskar; Mr. R G Tawde; Mr. V S Kuwadekar; Mr. G J Dalton; Mr. G E Hartnup, Constables:— Dhondu Narayan, 812|E; Bapu Sitaram Sawant 2608|B, Ganpat Vishram Tawade 255|C, Bhimaji Ramji Gund 3177|E.

NON-OFFICIALS (BOMBAY)

Dr. M V Mehta; Dr. H V Tilak; Mr. Kaikobad Cowasji Dinshaw, Rao Bahadur S K Bole; Mr. K R P Shroff; Sir Joseph Kay, Mr. W H Hammond; Mr. G L Winterbotham, Sir J R Abercrombie, Mr. A K Hogg; Mr. C M Eastley; Mr. B S N Cooper; Mr. B N Karanjia; Mr. Sultan M Chinoy; Mr. C N Moberley; Mr. Sinclair Kennedy; Mr. S T Dockray; Mr. R K Innes; Mr. J. S. Tilley; The Hon'ble Sir Suleman Cassum Haji Mitha; Mr. A G G Bullock; The Hon'ble Mr. E Miller, Dr. Ramkrishna Narayan Parmanand; Mr. J G Ridland; The Rev. J Mackenzie, Dr. M Venkatrao; Col. Barnett; Mr. H W Bryant; Mr. C B Sethna; Mr. C P Bramble; Mr. S Walker; Sir Chunilal V. Mehta; Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Kt. C.I.E., Mr. E. Rose; The Hon'ble Sir Phirose C. Sethna, Kt., O.B.E.; Khan Bahadur Dr. Sir Nusserwanji Choksey, Kt., C.I.E.; Sir Leslie Hudson; Mr. H P Mody; Dr. J A D'Sousa; Mr. J B Greaves; Lt.-Col. H C Smith; Mr. J A Lalkaka; Sir Dossabhoy H Bhivandiwala; Dr. P G Solanki; Syed Munawar; Dr. G W Burley; Mr. C N Rich; Mr. N M Morris; Mr. S A Shete; Mr. A V Sabnis; Mr. N Coombs; Adjutant Jaipal (Argyle) Salvation Army); Mr. M Desai; Dr. R V Clayton; Mr. B T Char; Mr. Meyer Nissim; Sir Ness Wadia; Mr. V S Dongre; Mr. S H Prater; Mr. R R Bakhale; Sir Cowasji Jehangir, K.C.I.E., O.B.E.; Sir Naoroji B Saklatwala, Kt., C.I.E.; Mr. P P Kapadia.

LADIES (BOMBAY).

Lady Ali Shah; Lady Beaumont, Mrs. Blackwell; Mrs. Broomfield; Mrs. Kania; Mrs. McKenzie; Mrs. Shuja Tyabji; Mrs. Faiz Tyabji; Mrs. Crichton; Miss R Navalkar; Mrs. Flanders; Dowagar Lady Jehangir; Lady Cowasji Jehangir; Mrs. Hammond; Miss C. Cursetjee; Miss S Rustomjee; Lady Ratan Tata; Miss M K Davis; Miss Gedge; Mrs. F S Talyarkhan; Mrs. Low; Lady Byramjee Jeejeebhoy; Mrs. Eastley; Miss E Macfarlane; Mrs. Freke; Mrs. Lilian E Roose; Mrs. Blair; Lady Jena J Duggan; Miss Barlee; Mrs. Monica R Furze; Miss Acland; Mrs. Digby Beste; Dr. Mrs. Cecilia D'Monte; Miss Grace Maugham; Mrs. Daulat A H Vishram; Mrs. Alice B Macbeth; Mrs. Elisabeth Rowe; Sister Superior Josephine of All Saints; Miss A Magee; Mrs. Marian McCarthy; Miss E. Beck; Mrs. Janabai M Rokade, J.P., K. I. H. Medal; Dr. Miss J Jairad; Dr. Mrs. Malinibai B Sukhtankar; Mrs. D N Sirur; Miss Dhun Desai; and Mrs. Middleton.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Lady Brabourne's Appeal

Presiding over the annual meeting of the Bombay Presidency Baby and Health Week Association, Lady Brabourne made an earnest appeal for better co-operation of the public bodies such as the Municipality and the University with the Association for an organised and systematic campaign of education among the younger generation in better health and hygiene. By holding Health Exhibitions and Health Talks in schools the Association is trying to offer assistance in the instruction of a very important subject which is very often lost sight of.

"While speaking of Bombay," Lady Brabourne observed, "I would earnestly appeal to the Municipal Health Department to work in still closer cooperation with us, with a view to spread in the city, the elementary principles of hygiene and sanitation as far and as wide as our combined efforts can cover. I would also appeal to the University authorities to work towards the introduction of the elementary principles of hygiene and of biology in the curriculum of primary schools in order to obtain a health conscience in the growing generation."

It is hoped this appeal would not go unheeded in the interests of the future citizens. Such education, in fact, ought to have started with the parents of the children themselves, so that the effects of such a drive would be doubly sure. Even within the limited scope, there is much to achieve and the Municipality and the University would be doing a service to the thousands of pupils attending the primary schools, by deciding upon a suitable curriculum incorporating a course on health and hygiene. Co-ordinated effort is the keynote to success. In this connection it may be recalled that it was recently suggested in these columns that the several welfare and social service organisations in the city and the Presidency should unite or be affiliated to a central Committee. It would be worthwhile considering, therefore, whether a bigger organisation, with the representatives of the Department of Public Instruction, the Municipality, the University and other public bodies, should not be called into existence with a view to planned and co-ordinated efforts.

Food Reform

Lady Brabourne referred in her speech to the more vital question of diets and feeding. It is notorious that a major part of the population in India is suffering from the evils of malnutrition. The pamphlet on "Balanced Diets" issued by the Association is as concrete a piece of work as possible the result of which if tested, will benefit a very large percentage of the population. "Food is no doubt the keynote of good health and it is a question which until recently occupied but very little attention. The pamphlet clearly indicates that it is possible and that it is simple for people of moderate and small means to obtain a healthy diet at a monthly cost of Rs. 5 to 7 and we trust and feel certain that it will serve as a useful guide to those in charge of Boarding Schools and other similar establishments."

Lady Brabourne hoped that the public would take full advantage of the useful information that the Association was trying to offer in the interests of those who wished to correct the disastrous effects of malnutrition.

If after a trial of these diets, the results prove to be beneficial and practical, it only remains for the Association to launch a provincial campaign for popularising the scheme. One suggestion here ought not to be out of place. The price of the pamphlet is 4 annas, which can be reduced with advantage both to the public at large and the Association whose principal aim is propaganda and service. It would, indeed, be very beneficial if arrangements can be made for the distribution of the pamphlets free of cost all over the Presidency so that the people who are not accustomed to take to experimentation would be induced to bestow proper attention on the novel mehods proposed in the book. As a first step towards spreading the cult of "Balanced Diets" the Association should see its way to have an experimental institute opened or to have the experiment conducted in some boarding house or other in the city, so that the effects of the recommendations can be practically demonstrated.

Siddha Ranjini Sabha

The members of the Siddha Ranjini Sabha staged "Sati Sulochana" a drama in Tamil on Sunday at the Damodar Thackersey Hall. This Puranic story from Ramayana, full of pathetic scenes and tragic episodes is the despair of professionals. But the amateurs put up their best efforts to stage it successfully. In the cast, the roles of Sulochana and Mandodari were impressive; and the role of the former as the "woman of sorrows" was well played. Ravana as the villian of the piece was well done and the actor who took up the role impressed the audience as one who paid particular attention to action. But for the interminable delay between scene and scene which some time tried the patience of the house, the performance would have been better appreciated.

FOUND.

A Suburban Railway Pass has been found. The owner can take delivery of the same from Mr. Narainda Detaram at Sind Punjab Hotel Jer Mahal, Dhobi Talao, any day between 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. and at about 9 o'clock in the night.

PATHE 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Telephone No. 22028, Post Box No. 223. Telegrams "Chronicle." Registered No. B-1093.

The Bombay Chronicle

Bal House, Parel Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 6, 1935

THE SILVER JUBILEE.

To-day His Majesty King George celebrates the Silver Jubilee of his reign. Few reigns of monarchs, dead or living, have witnessed such cataclysmic changes as have been crowded into the twenty-five years that have passed since King George ascended the throne. A World War, the like of which history had not known, has come and gone, its sanguinary trail having been marked by the break-up of great and powerful empires and the disappearance of many a proud, crowned head. For the first time also in its history the world has, during this period, witnessed in Russia the most daring experiment yet made by man in re-building society on a new basis of economic equality and security. The experiment has unfortunately been attended with much violence and it is yet too early to pass judgment on it, but it can be stated without hesitation that it has come to stay and constitutes a challenge to capitalism which, propped up though it is by Fascism in Europe and the "New Deal" in America, has begun to show marked signs of decay. During the last few years much suffering has awakened Asia from a long sleep, the most outstanding example of that awakening being Turkey, which, like the phoenix, has risen renewed and stronger out of the ashes of the Ottoman Empire. Japan has grown from strength to strength. China is still in the throes of a new birth. Iran, Afghanistan and Hedjaz have been experiencing the joys and stimulus of independence.

Science And War

Not less remarkable have been the triumphs of Science, in its manifold aspects, during this eventful period. The radio and the aeroplane, not to mention other marvels of science, have added thousand-fold to the comforts and conveniences of mankind. But the greater the progress made in science, the less secure the nations of the earth feel against their deadliest foe—War. Most of the Eastern countries do not seek war because they do not covet markets for their goods nor do they desire to exploit other peoples. But Europe is an armed camp, because it feeds itself upon economic imperialism and its appetite grows by what it feeds on. Judged by material standard, to-day no nation seems to be more fortunate than are the British. They have a vast empire and their wealth is increasing. They have reason to rejoice to-day over the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of a reign during which they have enhanced their reputation as the richest and most powerful nation in the world.

India's Trials

India, to quote the language of the resolution of the Working Committee of the Congress on the subject, "has and can have nothing but good wishes for the personal well-being of His Majesty." She wishes His Majesty a long and prosperous life. She "has no desire, by hostile demonstrations, to wound the susceptibilities of Englishmen and others who want to take part in the Jubilee celebrations". But if she, or at least, the vast majority of her people cannot participate in these celebrations it is not because of any lack of courtesy to His Majesty but because they are sick at heart and because they do not wish that their participation in them may be construed as acquiescence in the present system of Government and the policy adopted by the British Government towards their national aspirations. India is sick at heart because these twenty-five years have been to her people years of trials and tribulations out of which they have not yet found their true escape in freedom. During this period India has thrice passed through fiery ordeals of repression when thousands of the best of her sons and daughters have had to suffer the rigours of life behind prison bars or other hardships outside for no other reason than this that they loved their country. While other countries have been stealing a march over her in most fields of human endeavour, she finds her progress obstructed because of her lack of political and economic freedom. India cannot forget the harrowing poverty and the appalling illiteracy in which the bulk of her people live, the persistent defiance of public opinion by the Government, as indicated, for instance, by the Ottawa Pact, the Indo-British Treaty and the refusal of an enquiry into the Karachi tragedy, the detention without trial of thousands of young men in Bengal and the imprisonment of Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru and Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan. To add insult to the injury of denial of her inalienable right, a constitution is sought to be foisted on her, in the teeth of the almost unanimous opposition of her people, which will only harden her political subjection and her economic domination by Britain. It would, in the circumstances, be a violence to human nature to expect her to adopt any other attitude than that she has adopted in regard to the Jubilee celebration.

Indian Merchants' Chamber

The speeches and discussion at the quarterly meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber were occupied, last Saturday, mainly with problems of significance to the commercial community. The president, it is true, referred, in the beginning of his speech, to the India Bill now before Parliament, and said a word as to how, in its passage, the British Government had treated all shades of Indian opinion with contempt and disregard. He also alluded to the numerous safeguards and touched upon the question of the Indo-Burmese financial relations pointing out how, in the latter connection, solemn promises made in the Assembly had been ignored by the British Ministers. "Ignored" is, we fear, too mild a term for the flagrant disregard with which official assurances of the authoritative ministers of the Government of India have been treated by Sir Samuel Hoare, and his mouthpiece, Sir James Grigg, in this country. But, perhaps, the President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber does not think it to be in consonance with presidential dignity to use harsh expressions, however just and appropriate they may be in specific cases; for, it cannot be said that he has not appreciated to the full the enormous stakes involved in this summary disposal of the problem of financial adjustments, the unblushing breach of faith committed by the British Government, and perforce acquiesced in by the Government of India. Our London correspondent says that the protest made by the Indian Legislative Assembly has had some effect, that the Tribunal has not finished its work but is awaiting the return of Sir Samuel Hoare to give a finishing touch to its report and that it is not unlikely that even now an opportunity may be given to non-official India to represent its case. If our correspondent is correctly informed, it is no wonder Sir James Grigg's categorical statement that the Tribunal had submitted its report has caused considerable amazement among those in London who are in the know of things. But all this makes it the more imperative that public bodies such as the Indian Merchants' Chamber should take up a bolder and firmer attitude on this matter. The problem of Indo-Burmese financial adjustments, though it is alluded to by the President of the Chamber, is nevertheless mentioned too casually to make for public education.

Let us mention another grievous wrong the India Bill—to which Mr. Subedar has made a reference—perpetrates upon this country, and which no organisation of public importance in the country has so far emphasized as it requires to be emphasized. The financial provisions in this Bill, scattered most artfully all over the proposed enactment, effect a revolution, which it is amazing no publicist or organisation should have as yet singled out as one of the principal offences of this proposal before Parliament. There are two sections of the existing Government of India Act—sections 20 and 22,—which require that the revenues of the Government of India shall be used for the purposes of the Government of India *alone* (italic ours), and that no portion of the revenues of India could be used for any purpose outside the frontiers of India, except to repel a sudden invasion, or with the consent and approval of both Houses of Parliament. The letter and the spirit of both these sections have been abolished; and their place is taken by sections in the proposed measure, which would permit a Department, excluded from the purview of the responsible federal ministry,—if and when it comes into being,—to spend crores for objects which may not be for the purposes of the Government of India,—except by a stretch of an ardent imagination. It is true in his speech at the Delhi meeting of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce Mr. Subedar had dealt with the provisions in the India Bill relating to finance and commerce, the reserved powers and the safeguards, but he could well have drawn attention to them in his speech on Saturday to emphasize his conclusion that the proposed constitution is even worse than the existing one. A rather striking omission in Mr. Subedar's speech is with reference to the impending fate of silver, and its reaction upon the Indian rupee, our currency and credit arrangements, and even our public finance both at the Centre and in the Provinces. The silver fluctuations of the last few weeks bode most ominously for the Indian rupee. The Indian Merchants' Chamber cannot, indeed, be unaware of the probable reaction of any changes in the silver value of the rupee upon the entire economic system of the country. The country has been, hitherto, accustomed to a lead in such matters from the Indian Merchants' Chamber. The absence of informing criticism, therefore, at its quarterly meeting, on such a vital matter of public importance, is, to say the least, very surprising, and even a trifle disquieting. We cannot believe that there is a dearth of talent and understanding of such matters in the present Committee, which would prevent expression of enlightening opinion. But because we cannot accept such an obvious explanation of the silence and the lack of discussion, we find that silence all the more surprising.

Of the matters discussed in the speeches and discussions,—if we set aside the purely domestic question of widening the franchise for the Chamber constituency,—a controversy which has needlessly been prolonged,—few are so generally interesting as that relating to the position of Indians Overseas,—and particularly in Zanzibar. The President has done well to remind the public that, in that particular instance, which is typical of the whole history, the talk of no discrimination as between British subjects is of the nature of that beautiful maxim of desperate gamblers: "Heads I win, tails you lose". The Government of India are either unwilling to represent the case presented by their own official with the necessary verve and persistence to the Imperial Government or,—a not unlikely state of affairs,—despite all their protests and representations, Sir Samuel Hoare sticks to his imperialist maxim: "The caravan passes on; let the dogs bark." The Indo-British Trade Treaty has, likewise, been reaffirmed, even though the Assembly has turned down that scheme with no uncertain voice. Mr. Subedar in his speech has vividly exposed the hollowness of the claim that responsible Government is being given to India by drawing attention to the attitude of the Government even in comparatively minor matters such as the appointment of Indians as Chairman of the Port Trusts. As he says, "the evasive replies given by the Government of Bombay for so many years and their studied silence towards our last representation on this subject would indicate that Government are negligent and altogether unmindful of the feelings and sentiments of the Indian people." Mr. Rahimtoolah Chinoy, the Vice-President, showed with telling facts how with the advent of Sir James Grigg there has been a marked change for the worse in regard to Government policy towards industries.

OUR LONDON LETTER

Powers' Conflicting Foreign Policies Make International Situation Confused And Mystifying

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, April 27.
(By Air Mail.)

The Easter holidays have again intervened and there is nothing of excitement in British politics, during the present holiday recess, when the shrewd members of the present Cabinet have not failed to play upon the psychology of the British public.

Just before breaking up for the Easter holidays, the Government made a great surface appearance of a prosperous budget and a revival of trade policy. Similarly in international affairs it put forward the claim that Britain was going to spread peace all over the earth. The newspapers on their part asked the citizens to rejoice and to break the Easter egg with merry-making—thus showing the advantage of freely spending moneys on holidays, galeties and other pastimes. Thus unprecedented crowds travelled last week by rail and sea, by coaches and private motor cars just to feel happy during the holidays. Even air services had been so busy as to refuse several applications. Behind this feeling of happiness has come the psychological feeling of gratefulness and admiration for the Government that is supposed to be busy bringing back prosperity to the nation.

A New Hope

In politics the master stroke is to create hopefulness. Governments can avert revolutions, can make people forget their sorrow and anger and can make political organisations water down their programmes of extremism if they can only bring in some measure of new hopefulness in the hearts of the people by which they can foresee the dawn of a coming millennium. There is no doubt that the members of the National Government firmly believe in this precious saying; for the Government's record shows that it has done many unpopular things during the past twelve months. To its credit is the Betting Bill, the Sedition Bill, the Unemployment Act Part 2 which has been condemned even by large sections of Conservative observers as a provocative measure of little national value and of great irritation to the masses. Similarly the new motor regulations are creating daily grumblings among the large sections of the middle class population who has to use roads for business purposes and for commercial vans. The taxes and rates of the country are acknowledged to be dangerously burdensome and the addition of a large bill for any purposes was like pouring oil over slowly burning embers. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the Prime Minister, has been the object of ridicule, among Labour, Liberals as well as an overwhelming majority of Tories.

Judging coldly and logically by these events the National Government might have been at its height of unpopularity to-day and it did seem during the recent by-elections that it was losing heavily and rapidly in different constituencies. However, Mr. Anthony Eden and Mr. Neville Chamberlain have come to the rescue of the Government by providing means of new hopefulness—a hope of world peace abroad and a hope of flow of prosperity at home. By way of a little assistance to strengthen this hopefulness, Mr. Baldwin has publicly repudiated Mr. MacDonald's policy of quotas and trade restrictions on food-stuffs and has openly advocated unlimited tariffs. All this had created a public psychology just before the Easter holidays that prosperity is not only round the corner, but that the Government has got it in its net, anxious to haul it in the centre of every town and village. People enjoying their great holiday of Christendom in this hopeful mood are, therefore, bound to resume their political and economic activities with a great regard and almost love for their National Government. And this is no doubt going to be immensely fortified by the coming Jubilee celebrations for which a great stage is being prepared.

The situation in international politics still remains confused and mystifying. Great Britain is the real arch-offender for creating this mystery and France in her bewilderment is creating confusion more as a helpless victim than as a political intriguer. The foreign policy of Britain appears to be to promote the growth of two groups in Europe and even in Asia. A powerfully armed Britain with a solvent treasury and with her tolerably fair measure of Empire trade can make either of the two groups powerful by joining it. Whichever group will have Britain's friendship and support will for the time being be all-powerful. With such a balancing of two groups, America as well as Japan will keep valuing and courting Britain's support, whereas France and Italy will respect and fear her so that she may not immediately join the German group against them.

Politicians Puzzled

At Stresa, Great Britain seems to have arrived at a common un-

(Continued on page 12.)

Frankly Speaking

DAWN OF SENSE?

Mr. MacDonald's speech during the defence debate was no milder than his article in the "News Letter." In fact it was a clearer warning to Germany that if she does not stop she would, as Sir Austen Chamberlain put it, find Britain in her path. But if the German press—instructed, of course, by the Nazi Press Chief—chooses unanimously to regard it as more conciliatory, the fact is to be welcomed as indicative of Germany's desire to "pause" and consider the advantages to herself of an honourable settlement by negotiation. For, there is absolutely no doubt that in the present circumstances of universal hostility provoked by Germany against herself an attitude of defiant belligerancy is definitely suicidal.

FRENCH REACTION

The reaction in Paris, however, is different. According to a message, the British Premier's speech is reproduced at length in the Press, but there is practically no comment on it, the comments being devoted to the Franco-Soviet Pact. This in itself is really an eloquent enough expression of the French view of the situation. France, of course, is committed to negotiations on the basis of the Stresa and Geneva resolutions. But, in the meantime, she is particularly concerned in consolidating forces against Germany. That is why the Paris press is devoting attention to the Franco-Soviet Pact concluded the other day rather than to Mr. MacDonald's efforts to pull Germany up. Incidentally, there is a report that Russia may conclude similar pacts with other European countries, particularly of the Little Entente. The lesson is obvious. The organisation of "groupings" to which the gallant General Goering contemptuously referred recently is being rapidly pushed forward. Germany ought to have sense to realise what she is going to be up against.

ADULT SUFFRAGE.

It was an essentially modest change in franchise which Major J. Milner sought to effect in the India Bill by introducing a clause relating to adult suffrage. For, all that he desired was to give power to provincial legislatures to introduce adult suffrage in their discretion if and when they thought fit. Even that was opposed by the Government. Sir William Walyland adopted that typically contemptuous political attitude of the die-hard which, historically and inevitably, results only in one thing, the loss of an Empire. But even responsible conservatives, including Mr. Butler, seem to have ignored the history of franchise. While taking refuge behind the old but exploded pleas of impracticability and inexpediency Mr. Butler forgot the one lesson of modern times about adult franchise, namely, that it has never failed. We are, however, not surprised at the rejection of the clause or the opposition offered by the British Government. Adult franchise would defeat almost at one stroke the essential and basic purpose of the India Bill which is to keep the mass of the people of India disinherited from powers and rights which belong to them.

UNFAIR

According to a report from Karachi, the police raided the offices of a local paper to serve a warrant for the attachment of the Editor's property. This is reported to have been done to realise a fine imposed along with a term of imprisonment on the Editor during the Civil Disobedience movement. It is to be noted that the Editor has already served an additional sentence of three months in default of the fine. Such being the case is it at all fair and equitable to realise money in lieu of which he has been duly punished according to the sentence of the court? This is not vindication of the law. It rather amounts to the pursuit of vendetta beyond limits and that too long after the Civil Disobedience movement was called off.

"ORIENTAL'S" PROGRESS.

The proceedings of the 60th annual general meeting of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company held last week amply prove that this pioneer Indian insurance company continues to hold its prominent position in the country. The new business for the year 1934 amounted to as many as 42,378 policies assuring over Rs. 762 lakhs, showing an increase of over 4,000 policies assuring Rs. 58 lakhs over the figures of the previous year. This steadily increasing business even in a period of acute economic depression testifies to the remarkable popularity of the company, evidently due to its sound financial position and efficient management. The company may legitimately look forward to continue and even greater prosperity in the future.

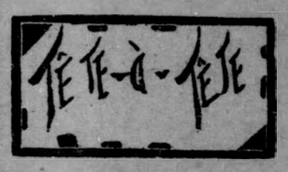
MAHASABHA AND CONGRESS

Addressing a meeting at Lahore, Rev. Ottama, the President of the Hindu Mahasabha, pleaded for the eradication of the various social evils and for the organisation of "Sangathan" among Hindus "who had separated 6 crores of Harijans from them." If Sangathan were designed for that purpose, there could be no objection to it. In fact such a Sangathan would be heartily supported by every one whose sense of human decency revolts against the treatment that the orthodox Hindu has so far meted out to Harijan. But, unfortunately, the "Sangathan" of the Hindu Mahasabha is inspired by antipathy towards Muslims, nor do we agree with Rev. Ottama in his denial that the Hindu Mahasabha is opposed to the Congress. The record of the Mahasabha and especially the speeches of its most prominent leaders are there to show that there are fundamental differences between the two in principle and much more than that, in practice.

— PRESS VIEWS —

War On Ideas

Surely, the minutes of the Kisan Sabha, the photograph of Lenin and a book such as that of Cole on Money cannot be described as proscribed literature. Yet they were among the things seized and carried away. It may be that the police officers were unable to exercise any sense of discrimination and found their intelligence incapable of coping with the task allotted to them. If so, men of such stamp should not have been deputed to conduct the searches which had a specific purpose. Or was it that these officers had been given an unwritten understanding to make a clean sweep of whatever they could lay their hands on. The seizure of even well known standard books and other papers that had nothing whatever to do with Socialism can only indicate that a determined war is about to be or has been declared on Socialist propaganda which the authorities seem to dread as the proverbial thin end of the wedge. This war on ideas cannot be tolerated and it should be the duty of every patriotic person in the country to raise his voice of protest against such methods of Government. Besides, the whole thing is so absurd. You can no more prevent people from thinking of Socialist principles and ideas than you can keep them from breathing the atmosphere surrounding them.—"Searchlight."



An Anglo-Indian contemporary reports that members of the Madras Government are considering, in conference, "the ten-year plan drawn up by the Raja of Bobbili, the Chief Minister."

Some optimist, this Honourable Raja, if he thinks he will continue to be the Chief Minister.

* * * *

Speaking on the clause relating to the premature retirement of "Indian" Civil Servants, Mr. Winston Churchill said in the Commons' Committee that 'it might be extraordinarily difficult for them to obtain employment comparable to what they had left.'

In fact it would be impossible. As utterly impossible as the "employment" is extraordinarily incomparable in the world.

* * * *

Reverend Ottama says that Indians are slaves and have no religion now.

Then why, in the name of commonsense, has he accepted the Presidentship of the Hindu Mahasabha?

* * * *

Reverend Ottama quotes Pro. Max Muller as saying that he (Professor Max Muller) was not prepared to learn anything from a slave nation.

That was, of course, the Professor's misfortune. For he could usefully learn a good deal from, say, Bhai Parmananda and Dr. Moonje, about things that are more important than freedom itself, e.g., the evils of communal representation of Muslims and the great service to national self-respect and the cause of freedom that can be rendered through:

(1) Sending an anti-Communal Award deputation to England, and

(2) Openly inviting the British to continue the present system of Government in the N. W. Frontier Province.

* * * *

The United Press understands that the Maharaja of Kashmir may be raised to the status of "His Exalted Highness" as "a special recognition of his services to the Empire in connection with the recent transfer of the Gilgit border land to British control."

The honour will not be incommensurate with His Highness' service to the Empire.

* * * *

The "Allgemeinezeitung" says that Mr. MacDonald has resumed the role of mediator, which he has played in the past with so much ability.

And with such conspicuous lack of success?

* * * *

"Where Does Art Begin?" asks a headline.

The answer is where it ends—that is to say, nowhere.

* * * *

A report dated London, April 27 and appearing in the "Times of India" has thrilled us. It relates to the daring adventure of the wife of an Egyptian who, veiled from head to foot, took a film of incidents at Mecca during the last Haj. What has thrilled us is not that the woman was standing "only a few feet away from King Ibni Saud" when an attempt was made on his life nor that the lady, instead of losing her presence of mind, concentred "only a few feet away" on the job in hand, i.e., the filming of the desperate rush and thrust and shooting which all has been described with due dramatic effect. What did really thrill us is the truly thrilling fact that "No one during those dramatic moments imagined that a large brooch in the woman's bodice concealed the lens of a film camera."

* * * *

But our feelings were doomed to an anti-climax, to deep disappointment in fact.

The lady in question has developed a conscience. She has been seized with "scruples". The film is not going to be shown because she cannot "bear the thought of people smoking" while, among other things "the late King Ibn Saud is shown on his knees at prayer."

❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

And now into the midst of disappointment has crashed a rather confusing problem: Shall we nurse our own grievance which we share with our contemporary or shall we condole with the great and very much alive "late" King of the Hedjaz on his sad demise?

Or shall we sympathise with our contemporary?

* * * *

Chemist: "You want about a rupees' worth?"

Customer: "About that. What do you charge for a rupees' worth?"

"Military Alliance Against Germany"

"SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENTS CONCLUDED"

Peace Of Europe Threatened

German Press Vehemently Condemns Franco-Soviet Pact

BERLIN, May 4.

The Franco-Soviet pact is unanimously condemned by the German press as a military alliance contracted against Germany. Allegations are made of "subsidiary agreements" concluded secretly, and in this category is the report that M. Titulescu agreed to the Soviet troops crossing Rumania if it became necessary for the U. S. S. R. to help France against Germany.

ENDANGERING EUROPE'S PEACE.

The "Berliner Nacht Ausgabe" describes the pact as a military alliance endangering the peace of Europe, while the "Berliner Volkszeitung" referring to the alleged secret military conventions, remarks, "when in the face thereof it is asserted that the treaty is not directed against a third State, we should be compelled to laugh if the matter was not so deadly serious."—Reuter's Special.

FLANDIN IN NURSING HOME

PARIS, May 4.

The accident to H. Flandin occurred in a collision with another car, just outside Auxerre. The Premier fractured the left humerus. He is now bed-ridden in a nursing home. There are no complications. His condition does not cause anxiety.

Madame Flandin who was accompanying her husband was shaken but not seriously affected. The Premier's daughter and son-in-law were unhurt. President of the Republic ordered immediate inquiries to be made in the nursing-home and sent the Premier a message hoping for speedy recovery.

NO CAUSE FOR ANXIETY

AUXERRE, May 4.

M. Flandin's condition is quite satisfactory and no complications are feared. Reuter was informed to-night at the nursing-home that the fracture was set. The Premier is now resting.

Doctor Billaudet, who rendered first-aid immediately after the accident, says the Premier has a simple fracture in the left arm and is also suffering somewhat from shock, but there is no cause of anxiety. M. Flandin will probably be confined in the room for some days. It will be necessary to keep the arm in plaster until the bone knits.

The car with which he collided belonged to M. Renaitour, Deputy and Mayor of Auxerre, but the only occupant was the chauffeur.

M. Flandin's chauffeur who was driving fairly fast, unsuccessfully tried to avoid the other car which he saw coming across the path. The cars were considerably damaged but the chauffeurs were unhurt.—Reuter's Special.

SPECIAL GOLD AND SILVER PIECES

Coins That Will Interest Numismatists

LONDON, May 4.

The edge of the special crown pieces, authorised for issue by His Majesty at the Privy Council, instead of being milled will be inscribed: "Decus et tutamen anno regno XXV". The mint will also issue 25 gold pieces at £50 each, and 2,500 silver pieces at seven and six pence each, which will specially interest numismatists.—Reuter.

TUNGABHADRA WATERS DISPUTE

May Be Referred To Impartial Tribunal

SIMLA, May 4.

The Associated Press understands that the Mysore-Madras dispute with regard to the sharing of the Tungabhadra waters may be referred to an impartial tribunal, if the parties concerned agree to such a proposal.

The tribunal may have a High Court Judge as chairman. The final settlement, however, is likely to take sometime.—A P.

OVERHAUL TARIFF SYSTEM

Place It On Scientific Basis, Says Mr. Chinoy

The following are further extracts from Mr. Rahimtulla M. Chinoy's speech made at the quarterly meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on Saturday:

Since Sir James Grigg assumed the reins of office as Finance Member, it is deplorable to note that an unwelcome and retrograde change has come over the policy of the Government of India, in regard to the question of protection to Indigenous industries, particularly 'nascent'.

WOOLLEN INDUSTRY

The question of protection to the Indian Woollen Industry is under consideration of the Tariff Board at present, and your Committee have strongly recommended adequate measures of protection which would enable the industry to face foreign competition and consolidate its position. Our experience of short-term protection granted to various industries has shown that such protection fails to give that measure of confidence and impetus to industries which is so very essential for their full and proper development. Your Committee have, therefore, supported the claim of the Woollen Industry that the period of protection should be fixed at least for 12 to 15 years.

In conclusion, I share the views so ably expressed by our President that the Tariff system of the country requires a thorough overhauling and to be placed on a scientific basis with the main objective of affording adequate and abiding protection to our industries—large, medium-sized as well as small.

TARIFF CONFUSION IN INDIA

The ex-Finance Member then naively raises the issue as to whether it was worth while for India to have expanded her Textile industry engaging 180,000 people more and charging the consumer an extra price indicated by 25 to 50 per cent protection. Echoes of this were found recently in the sentiment expressed in the Legislature by Sir James Grigg, who seems to consider that protection is overdone in India and that the time has arrived for an alround reduction in the tariffs. We also desire a readjustment of the tariff because the system has grown haphazardly without any programme or planning of any kind. We would like to see an organisation parallel to that which has built up in a short time the tariff system in the United Kingdom. I am referring to the Import Duties Advisory Committee, which recently completed three years' work and was appointed under the Import Duties Act, 1932.

U. K. TARIFF SCHEDULE

This Body has dealt with the entire tariff schedule of the United Kingdom and not like the Indian Tariff Board an isolated case or two. This Body has rendered valuable assistance to the Government of United Kingdom in working out the effects of the different duties and other allied subjects, such as the question of the continuance of the Dye Stuffs' Act, and the Board of Trade has submitted to it for investigation difficult points in the provisions of the Ottawa Agreement relating to lead and zinc.

Have the Government of India availed themselves even of the Standing Finance Committee of the Legislature for this purpose? Have they invited the views from Chambers of Commerce and other industrial institutions? I am sorry to say that I have found more attention being paid by the Government of India to welfare of the industries of the United Kingdom and of the trade of that country in India than to that of the industries of this country, and her trade or the prosperity of the masses depending directly or indirectly on industries and trade in India. If this sounds political, I would point out that our complaint is that in the matter of trade and industry, the Government of the country is run on too elementary and primitive lines by a rule of thumb, disposing of an issue when circumstances bring it forward without any co-relation to the general policy and without a firm and scientific handling of economic problems in their true perspective. The inability, not only of many items of Indian manufacture but of several agricultural products of India, to withstand the competition from foreign imports without protection, raises serious issues, to which Government cannot continue to be indifferent for very long.

TRADE AND INDIAN STATES

The Government of India would have deserved the congratulations of the business community if the report that a settlement had been reached with the maritime States of Kathiawar were correct and if Bhavnagar had been included therein. Such a settlement should see the removal of all customs barriers and the end of the efforts to divert and in some cases to misdirect trade. If the Finance Member is really keen about his ideas on free trade, I would suggest to him the establishment of complete free trade on the continent of India, so that goods can move freely as and when they are wanted without the interposition of many and vexatious customs and other levies at the boundary lines between Indian States and British India. This ought to help in removing the depression of trade, through which this country is passing.

As it is inevitable when the Federation comes, I would suggest that this economic union should be established at an earlier date in anticipation of a proper economic settlement with States. It is essential to secure some similarity of financial administration in the States and in British India, and as an inducement to the States to rely more on direct taxes than on indirect taxes, this measure should prove admirable. It would save an enormous leakage of British Indian revenue directly and indirectly and would be a memorable financial reform.

WEALTH CONCENTRATION

Sir George Schuster, in his address before the Royal Society of Arts, London put forward the anti-thesis between the masses and wealthy few, creating a bias against further industrialisation of India by expressing the apprehension that it would tend to concentrate wealth in the

(Continued on page 4)

Recent portraits of Their Majesties King George V and Queen Mary. His Majesty celebrates the Silver Jubilee of his reign to-day.

ON EVE OF DANUBIAN CONFERENCE

Hungary Has Something Up Her Sleeves

VENICE, May 4.

Austrian and Hungarian foreign ministers and Sgr. Suvich, Italian under-Secretary arrived for the purpose of clearing the ground before the Danubian Conference at Rome.

The Conference will start at 4 p.m. Hungary is only willing to go to Rome if it is settled beforehand that rearmament in Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria shall be discussed at Rome despite the desire to shelve the matter owing to little Entente's objection as also that responsibility for the assassination of King Alexander be settled at the League meeting on May 20 Hungary holds some cards in her hand as far as Italy and Austria are concerned as she can refuse to sign the Central European Pact for the independence of Austria at the Rome Conference.—Reuter.

Newspaper Office Searched

(From Our Correspondent.)

AJMER, May 3.

The office of the "Rajputana Mail," a local weekly paper edited by Mr. Jalaluddin Mukhmoor, was searched by a Police Sub-Inspector for about two hours.

It is surmised the search might have been made in connection with the recent firing at Mr. Dongre, D.S.P.

MANU SUBEDAR EXPOSES OTTAWA LEGACY

Is Protection Overdone In India?

The following are further extracts from the speech of Mr. Manu Subedar, President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, delivered on Saturday at the quarterly meeting of the Chamber.

Mr. Subedar exposes the Government's Tariff Policy and condemns the subtle discrimination against Indian manufacturers by those who control British enterprises in India.

THE

BOMBAY FIRE AND GENERAL

INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Head Office:—45-47, Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Sir LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Kt., C.I.E., J.P., (Chairman.)
PHIROZE J. BILLIMORIA, Esq.
ABDEALI M. KAJIJI, Esqr., B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-law.
KANAIALAL M. MUNSHI Esqr., B.A., LL.B.,
PINGLE VENKAT RAMA REDDY, Esqr.
RAMESHWAR DAS BIRLA, Esqr.
JYOTENDRA L. MEHTA, Esqr., B.Sc.

TRANSACTING:

Fire, Loss of Profits By Fire, Riot, Etc., Insurances.

A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN MANAGEMENT.

For particulars please apply to:

THE BOMBAY ASSURANCE AGENCIES, LIMITED,
Agents.

M. M. MUNDKUR, *Manager.*

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

(Established 35 Years)

INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON EXPERT SALESMANAGEMENT BANKING, INSURANCE, COMMERCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION.

ASPIRING STUDENTS OF COMMERCE SHOULD therefore give all attention to the study of SPECIALISED COURSES such as SALESMANAGERSHIP (A. I. S M. A.); BANK OFFICERS (C. A. I. B.); INSURANCE MANAGERS (A. C. I. L.); COMPANY SECRETARIES (F. I. S. A.); & GENERAL COMMERCE COURSE (L. C. C. D.COM., I.M.C.) for which there is an unlimited FIELD and SPECIALISED ACCOUNTANCY (R.A., A. I. A. C.) may wherever desirable be tacked in as additional Course, as that Profession is overcrowded.

TUITION THROUGH POST A SPECIAL FEATURE.

Consult PRINCIPAL DAVAR or apply for Prospectus giving details.

80, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

ENROLMENTS FOR ALL 1936 EXAMINATIONS PROCEEDING

Tuition: Oral or by Post

FOR

Accounting (F.C.R.A.), Auditing (R.A.), Banking (C.A.-I.B. and C.A.I.I.B.), Chartered Insurance (A.C.I.I.), Company Management and Secretarial Practice (F.I.S.A.), and other Examinations, such as L.C.C. D.Com. (I.M.C.)

BEST STAFF—BEST TRAINING—BEST RESULTS.

Special classes from June next for R.A. FINAL EXAMINATION.

Apply for Complete Free Prospectus.

BATLIBOI'S

ACCOUNTANCY TRAINING INSTITUTE.

Navsari Chambers, Outram Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Support Anti-Untouchability Bill

NEED FOR VIGOROUS PROPAGANDA

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Anti-Untouchability Bill of Mr. M. C. Rajah has every chance to be passed by the Legislative Assembly. The only rock on which the ship of the Anti-Untouchability Bill might be wrecked is the Government of India blocking it.

Public opinion for the Bill is the only adequate and effective remedy to exhibit Government from taking such a step. No enlightened Government would hesitate to abolish such a bane, lock, stock and barrel when public opinion points to the same goal vigorous propaganda through press and platform to fight the age-old and deep-rooted social evil of untouchability is the prime need of the moment. The time intervening the budget session and the Simla session should be mostly devoted to win over public opinion in favour of anti-untouchability. The Anti-Untouchability problem should be tackled with might and main and no stone should be left unturned.

Untouchability is deprecated on moral as well as economic grounds. The only effective blow to end it is a legislative enactment. I hope Mr. M. C. Rajah's Bill will get all-sided support in the next session and, when passed, will be put into force with adequate machinery to see that it brings desired results and does not meet the lot of the 'Sarda Act' which has failed to achieve the result meant by its originator Mr. Harbilas Sarda.—Yours, etc.

M. L. SHAH,

Balasinor.

Hardships Of B. B. & C. I. Workers

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Under the name of economy the Railway administration is tightening its grip over the workers This fact will be clearly seen from the following few glaring examples.

1. The duty hours of the Kan Dam Pump fitters and the maintenance fitters of the Electrical dept. of the Dohad division has been increased from 8 to 12 hours and no overtime is paid for the extra work that they do. As there are no supervisors of Railway Labour to watch the working of the hours of employment regulations on the Railway, the staff of the electrical dept. find it most difficult to get any justice from the higher authorities.

2. The cycles supplied to the electrical dept. fitters are used exclusively by the chargemen and the poor fitters have to attend to their work on foot.

3. The relieving fitters and other staff when they are on outside duty are not given any facility of accommodation near the station nor are they provided with old wagons as promised by the administration.

4. The staff is experiencing great hardship in the matter of leave and if they overstay even for a day they are severely threatened with a break in their service which means loss in the provident fund, gratuity and service.

5. Railway servants in the easter holidays were issued about 800 passes but they could not get accommodation in the train and therefore had to miss the train and consequently a day's leave.—Yours, etc.

MERCEL FERNANDEZ,
Secretary, B.B. & C.I. Railway Employees' Union, Dohad.

Maratha Educational Conference

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—This organisation which is a premier body of the Marathas and to which is due the present-day awakening of the community, has gained a notoriety for inaction during the regime of its present General Secretary.

It is the duty of every Maratha to wake up and clamour for a session of the conference to decide its future career. The Maratha Conference cannot remain merely a scholarship distributing body, it must impose a spirit of work and co-operation amongst the Marathas and it must endeavour to spread education amongst the Marathas. The institution cannot and must not remain in its present lethargic spirit. The conference is in existence for the last 20 years but it has remained backward as ever even though the population is nearly a crore in India. Let the Maratha community find a good and able captain who can steer it safe off the rocks and take it to its destined goal of glory of the Marathas, a race that once ruled India.—Yours, etc.,

G. A. MANDHE PATIL.

MOVING LORRY ACCIDENT

Holds Up Traffic For Half An Hour At Chowpatty

While trying to board a moving lorry, Anant Shivram was knocked down, with the result that he sustained a compound fracture on the left leg on Sunday evening off the bend of the Chowpatty Sea Road leading to the French Bridge.

The victim was taken to the J. J. Hospital where he is being treated.

The driver of the lorry, it is alleged, was trying to negotiate the curve, when Anant's knee, in the attempt to board the lorry, came in contact with the hind wheel of the lorry, so that he was violently thrown down. Traffic had to be stopped for nearly half an hour.

The Gamdevi Police are making inquiries.

STOP PRESS

M. FLANDIN GOES TO NURSING HOME.

PARIS, May 5.

M. Flandin returned to Paris by special train and was taken to a nursing home. He is in highest good humour. His condition is good but he needs absolute rest.—Reuter's Special.

AFTERMATH OF MANILA REVOLT.

MANILA, May 5.

As the aftermath of the revolt two Sakdalista members of the Legislature have been arrested and charged for inciting the rebellion. Altogether 250 persons have been arrested and will be charged for sedition.—Reuter's Special.

SWADESHI MARKET COMMITTEE

Result Of Lucky Number Scheme

The following is the result of the Lucky Number scheme of the Swadeshi Market Committee.

1 prize of Rs. 100—No. 3255.

2 prizes of Rs. 50 each—Nos. 6759 and 4331 equal to Rs. 100.

4 prizes of Rs. 25 each—Nos. 105; 904; 6007 and 3135 equal to Rs. 100.

10 prizes of Rs. 10 each—Nos. 57; 345; 802; 1205; 7195; 6701; 1215; 5413; 2913 and 4902 equal to Rs. 100.

20 prizes of Rs. 5 each—Nos. 5; 103; 509; 1000; 1715; 2108; 3501; 4129; 5100; 6514; 6900; 7105; 7990; 207; 1814; 2200; 3101; 4202; 4953 and 6781 equal to Rs. 100. Total prizes were 37. Grand total Rs. 500.

Those possessing coupons having any of these Lucky Numbers should return their coupons and register their claims in the office of the Swadeshi Market Committee, during office hours. Moffussilites should send in their coupons by registered post.

MARATHA AIKYECHHU SABHA.

To celebrate the Silver Jubilee a public function will be held under the auspices of the Maratha Aikyechhu Sabha, at 6-30 p.m. to-morrow (Tuesday), at Seth Ramchandra B. Rawoot's Chandrabhaga Nivas, at Cavel. On the same evening Mr. J. R. Ajgaonkar will deliver a public lecture, in Marathi, on "The Life Work of Shivaji Maharaj".

MUNICIPAL WORKERS' MEETING

A public meeting of the Bombay Municipal workers will be held on behalf of the Municipal Workers' Union, Bombay under the presidentship of Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, on Wednesday (May 8) at 5-30 in the evening when speeches will be delivered by Mr. R. S. Nimbakar, Miss Maniben Kara, Messrs. V. B. Karnik, G R Inamdar and others.

RAJEN BABU'S TOUR IN MAHARASHTRA

(Continued from Page 1

Maharashtra in Ratnagiri dist. at Savantwadi, visits Vengurla, Ratnagiri, Sangameshwar and Deorukh.

On the 14th May, in the evening, he enters Satara Dist. at Kolhapur and visits Borgaon, Islampur, Karad, Masur, Wai, Satara, Koregaon, and Mhaswad.

On the 16th in the evening, he enters Sholapur dist. at Pandharpur and visits Mohol, Barsi, Vairag and Sholapur.

He leaves Sholapur on the 17th at night by Madras Express, arrives at Poona on the 18th in the morning and immediately starts for Mahad in Kolaba dist. In that district he visits Mahad, Roha, Goregaon, Pen, Alibag, Panwel and on the 19th in the evening he comes to Kalyan and leaves for Patna by the Calcutta Mail.

Rajen Babu's party consists besides himself, of Acharya Kripalani, Secretary A I C S, Mr. Chakradhar and a servant. The party will be accompanied by Mr. Shankarrao Deo, President, M P C C, and Mr G. A. Deshpande, Secretary, M P C C.

JUBILEE SERVICES & FUNCTIONS

"THANKSGIVING SERVICE."

On the occasion of Their Majesties Silver Jubilee, a Special Thanksgiving Service will be held to-day (Monday), at 6-0 p.m. (S. T.), in the "Shaare Rason" (Israelite) Synagogue, at Khadak.

HARI KIRTAN.

To offer felicitations to Their Majesties on the occasion of Their Silver Jubilee a Hari Kirtan will be preached in Zaoba's Shri Ram Mandir to-day (Monday) between 8 and 9-30 a.m. (B. T.).

SRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION.

Sri Mahajan Association, Bombay at a meeting of the Board of Directors resolved to close their Bazar on both the 6th and 18th May, to celebrate the Silver Jubilee.

PRAYER MEETING AT C. J. HALL.

Under the auspices of Shri Mahyawanshi (Kshatriya) Vankar Hitwardhak Sabha a public Thanksgiving prayer meeting will be held in Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall, to-day (Monday) from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. Hon. Khan Bahadur Cooper, Dr. P. G. Solanki D.r. B. R. Ambedkar and others will attend the function.

JUBILEE SWEETS FOR BOHRA CHILDREN.

Mr. M. Allabux writes:—Lady Brabourne will distribute the Silver Jubilee Badges and sweets to the children of the Dawoodi Bohra Community at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) to-day (Monday), at the Kasre Huseni Yusufi Baug situated at Dharamsy Street, Parel Road, Bhendi Bazar.

"GATE OF MERCY" SYNAGOGUE.

There will be a special Prayer and Thanksgiving service for the Silver Jubilee of His Majesty the King Emperor at the "Gate of Mercy" Synagogue, Samuel Street, Mandvi, on Saturday, May 11, during the usual Morning Prayers.

CONGRATULATORY MEETING.

Under the Presidentship of Mr. R. V. Bhagwat, Head Cashier of Reserve Bank of India, a Congratulatory Meeting in connection with the Silver Jubilee of His Majesty the King Emperor will be held to-day (Monday), at 4 p.m., at Mr. R. M. Rhosar's Hanuman Mandir, Vile-Parle.

"CAMP FIRE."

The G. I. P. Rly. Boy Scouts Local Association, Bombay District Scouter's Council has arranged a Camp-Fire in Commemoration of His Majesty's Silver Jubilee to-day (Monday), at 9-0 p.m. on the Hockey Ground, G. I. P. Rly. Mechanic Institute, Sopari Baug Road, Parel. Mr. J. E. Jack, Hon. Org. Secretary will open the Camp-Fire.

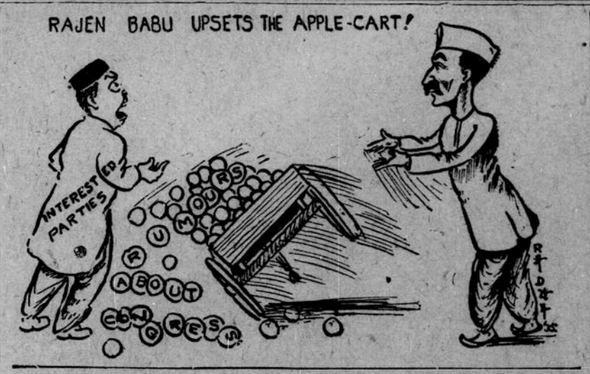
GRAIN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

The Managing Committee of the above association have declared 6th and 18th instant as holidays due to Jubilee celebrations, and have sanctioned Rs. 1,000 towards the Silver Jubilee Fund.

BOMBAY PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

In connection with the Silver Jubilee Celebrations there will be held a Thanksgiving Service in the Prarthana Samaj Bombay, to-day (Monday), at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

London, May 4.—Owing to Sir Samuel Hoare's illness he and Lady Maud were unable to attend the thanksgiving service at St. Pauls.—Reuter.



IN THE LAW COURTS.

Debt Redemption

(By N. H. P.)

The other day, Gandhiji, in the pages of "Harijan" made commendatory reference to the case of a solicitor placing a sum of money at the disposal of a village worker to put into force a scheme of debt redemption as regards poor and illiterate ryots under the grip of greedy, extortionate and dishonest money lenders. With the aid of the sum placed at his disposal, the village worker successfully compounded and liquidated the debts in consideration of the debtors agreeing not to incur debts in the future and repaying to the village worker the amount spent in debt-redemption, by small instalments.

LEGAL AID.

An equally welcome reference is the one made by Gandhiji to Legal Aid (in "Harijan" of April 20, last.) in reference to rural indebtedness. He quotes from the report of a sub-Committee appointed under the auspices of the Federation of International Fellowships, as follows:—

"The extortion evil is like the weather; everybody talks about it, but nobody does anything about it. Eight months ago, our International Fellowship awoke to the menace of this evil to the life of our under-privileged village brethren. This is not to say that this menace is peculiar to the villages, but due to the generally defenceless position of the villager, with the ranks of privilege arrayed against him, he is especially victimised. Our attention was directed to a certain village which had a vicious nest of extortioners. The chief one had come there with next to nothing a few years ago and now owned the only storied building in the place, with almost everybody in his debt. His prevailing rate of interest was 75 per cent per annum. Roving Pathans extorted upto 300 per cent.

"The first proposal in our Fellowship to tackle this situation brought the ordinary apathetic response and the statement that those ignorant villagers, with their vices, are really to blame for getting into the clutches of the money-lenders. The answer of course was that it was the duty of the law and the privileged classes to protect even peoples' vices from being exploited in this fashion.

"Finally, a committee was appointed, with two pleaders, one a Muslim and the other a Hindu, volunteering to serve. The next step was to get from one of our Matric students, resident in the village, a long list of debtors, with particulars of their debt. After studying this, our committee visited the village and questioned each debtor. In the case of those whose testimony at their own risk showed that they had paid back the principal plus a decent rate of interest, our pleader members served a free legal notice on their behalf, acknowledging no further debt. This in itself non-plussed the money-lenders, accustomed to having things their own way and somewhat awed by anything in the nature of legal document, even on a post-card. At the same time, the debtors stopped payments. About fifty such notices were served in course of time. The movement of rebellion spread to other villages, even without the process of legal notice. We found it necessary to send a carefully written note of warning to the Police Sub-Inspector as well as the money-lender, enclosing the annual report of our Fellowship, which gave a more or less imposing array of names of members. We secured the ready co-operation of the Manager of the spinning mill in which many of these debtors worked. He saw to it that these money-lenders were driven away from the mill gates on pay day. The money-lenders approached us with the request for arbitration of the cases. We were at first disposed to grant it, but further thought convinced us that this would be full of dangers and difficulties and that arbitration was the business of the courts.

"During the last eight months approximately a hundred debtors have been relieved, and thousands of rupees turned into the building of their families. With the lifting of the weary weight of extortion have come also a surprising lifting of their horizons in other ways and a new hope. On their own initiative about thirty of these former debtors started a defence fund at Rs. 2 per month, with about Rs. 300 now in hand. With the starting of an International Fellowship in the town near the villages, we were able to enlist the services of pleader members of that international fellowship in this work and are now in the process of turning our attention to places nearer home, equally needy.

"After prejudicing their cases by not replying to the legal notice for six months, the extortioners have at last filed three or four suits. But they are at a great disadvantage, as the evidence at hand shows, in the fact of their high-handed and careless methods of doing business. In certain cases our debtor clients have unstamped receipts, where they have received any at all. In others what was supposed to be a clever trick to evade having to produce accounts in the court, namely putting into the bond as creditor the name of some third party who had nothing to do with the transaction, is likely to turn out badly for the lender and under scrutiny of the court. In our Presidency, as in some others, a ryot debtor is given special consideration in small cause suits. Even if his case is lost, it is highly profitable that he should pay the small court costs with a reasonable honest pleader's fee, and get the interest greatly reduced, with easy instalments, rather than continue under the never-diminishing burden of extortion. I have been told by an advocate friend that he has known of a number of cases where the court, reckoning up the payments, has directed that the lender pay the excess to the debtor. This is justice with a vengeance.

"The latest development, and the most encouraging one in view of the initial apathy, is the fact that a formerly sceptical pleader friend is quietly getting together a group of the more idealistic young pleaders for the formation of a "Legal Aid Society". He has a vision of taking such pleaders (who ordinarily rot around the bar room waiting for touts to stir up a case) to the surrounding villages where, through various means of propaganda, they will awaken the villagers, especially the debtors, to their legal rights, and offer them very reasonable and incorruptible legal aid. This is happily, in line with Gandhiji's recent call to village reconstruction. It is our conviction that vigilance on the part of the privileged classes such as those who compose our International Fellowship, is the price of liberty for these victims of extortion. We are further convinced that here is a fruit ripe for the plucking. Ours is the privilege of bringing Good News to God's poor and release to those economic captives".

The Usurious Loans Act I is a good and beneficial Act but advantage thereof is not being taken as it ought, owing to the ignorance of the very persons most interested therein. Here is work for which there is considerable scope in a city like Bombay. The Bombay Legal Aid Society has been spreading knowledge about measures of legal relief among and been instrumental in some cases, in obtaining relief for, poor persons from the terrors of usury and from exploitation and oppression generally. But more men and money are needed for carrying out the work. Hence the persistent appeal of the Society for more members. With a view to facilitate a large number of members to the public to join the Society, it has, at a special meeting held last month, reduced the annual fee for membership from Rs. 5/ to Rs. 2/ only. Any person whether a lawyer or a layman can advance the good work by becoming a member of the Society. It is hoped that commercial bodies and individuals will give their co-operation in this form of social service to our poorer and less happily placed fellow-citizens. The Law and legislation require to be brought into operation to secure proper working conditions to wage earners better housing and social insurance. The Society affords an avenue for expediting the inauguration of these and other reforms in the Law.

ELECTRIFICATION OF U. P. RURAL AREAS

Govt. Will Evolve New Project

LUCKNOW, May 5

In consonance with the U. P. Government's scheme for the electrification of rural areas a new project is being evolved for the supply of electric current from the Lucknow Power station to Fyzabad by means of an 80-mile overhead transmission line.

If the negotiatios between the U. P. Electric Supply Company and the local Government break down over the question of cost the Government will erect a tur—A P.

bine plant at Sultanpur for the electrical development of Oudh.

Late Mr. J. B. Wagh

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARWAR, May 3.

The death of Mr Jayavant Bhavanishankar Wagh who passed away a few days ago at the age of 25 by an attack of meningitis, was the subject of a resolution of condolence passed at a public meeting of local citizens held on Thursday last in the Mitra Samaj hall.

Mr. K. R Haldipurkar gave details of the promising career and dwelt on the many qualities of head and heart of the late Mr. Wagh

Mr. Wagh graduated with honours in mathematics, and about three years ago, joined the Hindu High School here as teacher.

Mr. Wagh was very popular among students. He is responsible for organising and maintaining the Physical Culture Institute at Karwar

The High School was closed on that day as a mark of respect for his memory.

Mr. Deo Visits Harijan Boarding At Pali

(From A Correspondent)

POONA, May 4.

Mr. Shankarrao Deo has left Poona to-day to pay a visit to the Harijan Seva Centre at Pali, Dist. Kolaba.

Mr. Bapusaheb Limaye a staunch worker in the cause has specially invited Mr. Deo.

Besides Harijan Boarding, Mr. Bapusaheb Limaye is conducting some hand-crafts there.

SENTINEL ASSURANCE CO'S PROGRESS

A Record Of Five Months' Activities

The Statutory Meeting of the shareholders of the Sentinel Assurance Company, Limited was held at their registered office on last Saturday when Mr. Chunilal Khushaldas Patel presided.

Moving the adoption of the Annual Report the Chairman said:

"You will be glad to know that within this short period of five months, though our activities have been confined only to Bombay and Gujarat, our Company has succeeded to secure business of about Rupees Nine Lacs.

We have now extended our activities to U. P., Bengal, Bihar and South and are negotiating for agencies in the other parts of the country.

SOME FEATURES

The management has kept a policy to secure business at the lowest possible expense. Our expense ratio is much lower than that of some other newly floated companies.

Another important feature to which I would like to draw your attention is that though our articles of Association do provide a commission of 5 per cent. on sale of shares, the management has been successful to sell 1,500 shares without paying any commission. This is a proof of efficient working which has saved us Rs. 7,500 otherwise payable by way of commission.

I have been authorised by the Managing Agents to say that they will forego their remuneration this year. This clearly shows how they are eager to see that their infant Company may soon be placed on sound basis.

Let me confidently hope that we shall be able to make our Annual Balance Sheet brighter and the progress of this Company a matter of pride for all who are associated with its activities".

Tyres built on Dunlop Quality are safe and sure

The motor car manufacturer offers you better acceleration, higher speeds and improved braking: These features put greater strains on tyres, so Dunlop has produced a new tyre to match this progress.

Buy DUNLOP

Far Eastern News Service

Japan Charges Powers With Self-Contradiction

Greater Statesmanship Ought To Have Been Shown Towards Germany, Says "Asahi"

Special To The "Chronicle"

Major-General F. W. Barron, Army Council Inspector of Fixed Defences, his now completed a two-months' survey of British defences in the Far East.

The Inspector returned to Singapore from Hong Kong and left for England, via Aden, by the Blue Funnel steamer "Sarpedon."

Maj.-Gen. Barron is preparing a confidential report upon the British defence system in the East, and it is expected to contain many important recommendations both as regards existing and future defences at all three places he visited—Ceylon, Singapore and Hong Kong, says the corresponden of the "Straits Times."

* * * *

German Minister Dies In Siam.

The death occurred in the Bangkok Nursing Home on April 18 of the German Minister to the Court of Siam, Dr. Erich Nord, at the age of 54 due to the after-effects of influenza.

* * * *

International Train Collision

An international train, while on its way to Suifenho from Harbin, collided with another train on the morning of April 17.

The locomotive of the international was damaged, but the passengers were unhurt.

Several Manchukuo soldiers in the second train were killed, and several injured.

The accident was due to poor visibility; a snowstorm was raging at the time.

* * * *

New Railway In China

The Ministry of Railways in China is planning to build a railway from Nanking to Canton by way of Chekiang and Fukien. The project includes the buying over of the Changsha Railway, which is likely to be extended to Lungyan, in Fukien.

The line will be under Government control.

The westward extension of the Lunghai Railway has been completed as far as Paochi. Surveying on the section from paochi to Hanyang has been started.

* * * *

War Against "Reds"

Wild rumours are in the air with regard to the fate of Chengtu, the capital of Szechuen. A few Communists managed to enter the city to make secret arrangements for an attack on the city.

Chinese planes have been sent to Chengtu to convey the foreign missionaries to Chungking, further east on the Yangtse River, as the road between the two cities is lined by the "Reds."

Meanwhile, heavy fighting is expected, the Government troops making a determined stand against the fierce Communist forces.

Earlier messages state that the position of the Government in Szechuen is critical as Chengtu, the capital, is being threatened.

Marshal Chiang Kai Shek has wired to the inhabitants stating that, if necessary, he will personally direct operations against the "Reds."

The vanguards of the Reds have reached Kwanling, and Pankiang is threatened.

General Pah Sung Hsi, the Kwangsi Commander-in-Chief, is sending the Seventh Army to Nantau to intercept the "Reds" who are advancing on Kwangsi. General Li Chin Liang's units are advancing on Hochi.

* * * *

Pacific Conference In Tokyo

Twenty-five delegates from seven countries—China, the Philippines, Australia, Hawaii, Canada, the United States, and Japan—of the Pacific and from Great Britain are attending the nine-day regional conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations, which opened in Tokyo on April 16. The agenda includes the question of the standard of living in Pacific countries and the problems of so-called unfair trade competition, social dumping, immigration restrictions, colonisation and population.

The conference is presided over by Dr. Carl Alsberg, the Director of the Food Research Institute in the Stanford University, California.

* * * *

American Economic Mission

The American Economic Mission to Japan and China has been royally entertained by Japanese officials and merchants in Tokyo. Every effort is being made to bring about a better understanding between the Japanese and the Americans.

The members of the mission abstained from pressing the question of the oil monopoly in Manchukuo, although this was one of the main problems they were to tackle.

Chinese circles see in the reported utterences by members of the mission a drastic change in America's policy towards the Orient, caused, it is said, by the belief that the danger of Russo-Japanese conflict is now remote and that Sino-Japanese relations have improved.

* * * *

How Siam Handles School-Boys.

With a view to uplifting the moral standard of the big boys in the different schools and preserving them against vice, the Ministry of Public Instruction in Siam has found it a matter of some difficulty to control boys after school hours. To prevent the juveniles from advancing lame excuses, saying they have to study at night, etc., the authorities have come to an understanding with parents and guardians that they would be advised accordingly whenever homework had to be done. At the same time teachers were also told off to visit the different beer halls, etc., to see that school boys did not frequent such places.

* * * *

Chinese Officials' Tour

Messrs. H. Lin Cheng and Chen Chun-po, the two officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China, who returned to Penang on April 18 after a pleasure tour in Siam, left for Deli next day to continue their mission of inspecting the Chinese Consulates in Malaysia.

After having visited all the Chinese Consulates in the Netherlands Indies, these two officials will proceed to Manila, and thence return to Nanking.

* * * *

League's Censure Against Germany

As a sequel to the League's resolution of censure against Germany, the Japanese newspapers fear further complication and confusion in the European situation.

The "Asahi", sees self-contradiction in the attitude of the great European Powers, who have been obliged to recognise Germany's rearmament as an accomplished fact, and yet have adopted a resolution condemning future unilateral denunciations of treaties falling back on the League Covenant. That paper says the Powers ought to have manifested greater statesmanship in setting up the new peace structures by mollifying the anti-German resolution.

The "Nichi Nichi" says the censure resolution is not logical enough to persuade Germany to change her front, nor is it actually strong enough to bring pressure to bear on Germany.

* * * *

49 Miners Entombed

Forty-nine miners wese entombed on April 15 when an explosion occurred in a coal mine near Kainei in Korea. Thirteen were rescued but four of them died later. The remaining 36 have not yet been extricated.

Needed Discriminative Legislation

Govt. Must Insist On Foreign Importers Insuring With Indian Companies, Says Association Chairman

"Not only should the interest of Policy holders be adequately secured but it is equally important that National Companies must be given full facilities to thrive in the country of their birth" said Mr. J. C. Setalvad, the Chairman of the Indian Insurance Association in an interview explaining the needs of Indian Insurance business to-day.

"The question of suitabe legislation is in the air," he continued "and in framing the Laws Government must not forget the need of Indian Companies for protection against non-Indian Companies; Indian Companies are admittedly a good support to National Industries which can be financed from the funds of these Companies and they are as important as Banks in keeping the nation's wealth from being drained out of the country in the shape of premia and profits."

The Special Officer deputed by the Government of India to investigate into the need for amending Company Laws including Insurance Legislation will shortly be submitting his report. And discussion in Insurance circles naturally centres round the need for Government fully realising the urgency of protecting Indian Companies and the retention of national wealth in the hands of national Companies.

In the United States of America, in Italy, in Australia, in Germany in Canada, in Japan, in Switzerland and in South Africa—in all these Countries there is discriminatory legislation. The usual forms which this legislation takes in one Country or another are these

(1) Initial deposits of heavy sums for each class of Insurance.

(2) Permission to set up business,

(3) Supervisions by State Offiicials.

(4) All funds to be invested in the Country's securities.

(5) Ear marking funds as security to Policy-holders.

(6) Special Regulations for Foreign Companies.

These legislation and deposits are insisted for the protection of the policyholders of the countries and we cannot say anything against them. But there are other issues arising therefrom so far as India and Indian Companies concerned. There are a number of Foreign Companies from United States, Germany, Japan Switzerland,, Canada, South Africa and the Common Wealth of Australasia operating in this country. For want of restrictive legislation they have a full and free hand and take away a big share of insurance business which would otherwise flow into the Indian Companies and thus give indirect protection to the Companies. As regards security to Indian Policyholders there is no adequate provision under the Life Insurance Act at present and absolutely no security for General Insurance.

Prior to the Great War a number of German Companies were operating in India and which withdrew as soon as the War broke out in 1914 as a result of which the Insurance Public suffered a great deal.

Restrictive Legislation should therefore be introduced on similar lines protecting policy holders and favouring National Companies by which funds of Foreign Companies in proportion to other business must be invested in approved Indian Securities and kept under State Control.

Here I may tell you the history of Insurance Legislation and the attitute of the Goverment of India towards it. After the passing of the Insurance Act 1913 and the subsequent slight modification, the Gove nment has been keeping quiet.

The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industries have been urging the Government to adopt stringent legislation since 1925 and the late Seth Lalji Naranji moved a resolution in the Open Session of the Federation in 1930 urging special legislation on the lines suggested therein.

Every day the situation is getting worse and more and more Foreign Companies are coming to operate in the country. The Government have appointed an officer to collect meterial and make a report for suitable legislation. This might take years before coming and in the meantime great harm is being done to Indian Insurance Companies.

POSITION OF BRITISH COMPANIES

The position of British Companies is unique. They are very well established and have very great financial strength. They are operating throughout the world and their interests in Foreign Countries are very large. With a view to avoid restrictions from Foreign countries that are having reciprocal legislations, the Insurance Act in Great Britain is very liberal. Their interests in India are also very large. And if the Government of India were to introduce legislation only for the protection of the policyholders their position in the country will remain unaffected and they will be in a position to compete with National Companies.

DIFFICULTIES OF SHIPPERS

"There are further difficulties for Indian Companies even in India! British Buyers insists on British Companies policies for exports to Great Britain. And the Export Houses in India are unable to patronize Indian Companies howsoever much they may like to do so. The spirit of the buyers is highly commendable and should be an eye opener to the Insuring Public in India and Industrialists in particular. Government however, should do something in the matter and if they are unable to do more they should at least have similar legislation under which all Imports from Great Britian shall be insured with National Companies only.

TROUBLE WITH BANKS

"There is one more difficulty for Indian Companies" said Mr. Setalvad concluding. "Some of the Exchange Banks refuse to accept policies from Indian Companies without any valid reason. This point was brought to the notice of the Banking Enquiry Committee in 1931 and the representative of the Exchange Banks in his evidence and examination assured the Committee that the Banks in question will adopt more reasonable attitude. Nothing has however been done and the Indian Companies experience the same difficulties as before. Government must therefore come to their assistance and insist on these Banks to give fair treatment to National Insurance Companies or stop them from functioning in the Country."

Hats Off To Grigg's "Laissez Faire"

His Policy Will Finally Solve Problem Of Glut But Underconsumption Will Finish Men Soon

Hats off to *laissez faire!* Provided, of course, the hats are manufactured according to the approved principles of classical economics and the doctrines of the "Manchester School." One had thought that the old thing was dead, that its resurrection was more improbable than the return of the Messiah, that there was none so poor (or rich) as to do it reverence in the c days of poverty amidst plenty. But Sir James Grigg, the sole surviving exponent of Cobdenism in India would, by some fiscal magic, bring it back to life. His touching faith is shared all the world over by one politician, one administrator and four professors of econimics including the celebrated Prof. Brutzkus. Sir James approaches the closed doors of economic well-being with a flourish of the old key untroubled by any doubt as to whether it will fit the new lock. If the drive for "freedom of trade," which was the official ground for Ordinances against picketting and for emancipating the commercial community from the tyranny of the Congress three years ago, constituted the strongest defence of liberty undertaken since Abraham Lincoln made war on the Southern States of America to free the slaves, no greater evangelist than the Finance Member has arisen to proclaim the gospel of free trade and *laissez aller*, since Peel abolished the Corn Laws and competition became the nineteenth century substitute of honesty. When good Americans die, remarked Oscar Wilde, they go to Paris. When economists and statesmen of the "Manchester School" die, they are re-born as Civil Servants or Finance Members of India. The laws of Karma are not less unkind to India than the doctrine of *laissez faire*, writes G. L. M. in "Indian Finance."

CRITERION OF PROSPERITY

Laissez faire, as conceived by Sir James, is an integral part of the economic philosophy of "a nation of shop keepers," which regards India less as a country than as a market, which views Indians as potential customers and consumers rather than as citizens, which interprets national wealth in terms of "balance of trade," whose main criterion of national prosperity is the volume of foreign trade and whose one standard of financial acuman is the skill to balance the Budget.

The path of India's economic history is strewn with the achievements of this doctrine. The benefits of an international division of labour have been secured to India along with the dependencies, colonies, protectorates and possessions of England, through the operation of "natural" economic laws which make a country not growing cotton peculiarly suitable for a large-scale textile industry. For Nature, fortunately, secures vast regions to enable powerful nations to obtain raw matetials and closed or preferential markets with the adventitious aid of the Mercantilist System. Economic laws consequently postulate "no State intervention in business," except to secure concessions and preserve trade routes to safeguard capital invesments and fence in market abroad.

INVISIBLE HAND

It was *laissez faire* that ordained the imposition of cotton excise duty on Indian textiles and the control and regulation of salt and opium by the State. Exponents of *laissez faire* have appauded the virtues of a gold exchange standard managed and manipulated by government. Home charges are, of course, a normal economic phenomenon which regulates the balance of payments between India and England. Sterling loans are raised in England not only to vindicate the sound credit of India in the world-market but also to prove the beneficent existence of Adam Smith's "invisible hand" which causes the enlightened self-interest of the City of London to promote the common good of India. More recently, this unseen hand of the "natural" law has decreed that the currents of India's foreign trade shall flow through imperial channels. The Ottawa Agreement and the Indo-British Trade Pact show how exports and imports of India are to be left unrestricted and untrammelled to take theie "natural" course so that larger markets would be provided for British goods by their inherent superiority and cheapness. When England goes off the gold standard, the mystically guided spontaneity which underlies *laissez faire, laissez aller* somehow demands that the rupee should be linked to sterling and not find its "natural" level. The obvious merits of an unregulated economic system also require the provision of commercial safeguards to maintain the equilibrium of "natural rights" and ensure to other such artificial protection as is extended to Indian enterprises.

INSURANCE OF "LAISSEZ FAIRE"

Only couple of years ago "Economic Harmonies" had had to be secured by means of Ordinances and emergency laws which sought to regulate trade while governmental interference was necessary to teach the people what is "honest" Swadeshi. The vegetable seller in Midnapur, who was compelled to sell vegetables on a "hartal" day in order to ensure "freedom of trade," the symbol of *laissez faire* in this land. Nothing should, in fact, be permitted to interfere with the sautary and ruthless working of natural economic laws so that the fittest might survive and the weakest go to the wall.

PARTIAL PROVIDENCE

We had known that Providence is prone to be pro-British but we were not aware that Dame Nature is also in league with Lancashire and Lombard Street.

It is good that this doctrine of the *ancien regime* is at last revived. Sir James would no longer be faced with the psychological conflicts, devided loyalties and hesitations which might have oppressed his predecessors. They had to discriminate at least in regard to protection, make safeguarding consistent with safeguards, introduce imperial preference by the back-doors Sir James a profound believer in "Natural" selection, which is the biological concomitant of *laissez faire*, will have no such compunctions. He is in the happy position of seeing the soul of goodness in things evil.

ALL FOR GOOD

Are Indian industries faced by acute competition from abroad? It is a process by which the fittest—blessed word!—will come to the top.

Are the losers in the struggle driven to bankruptcy and ruin? Bankruptcy is a spur to self-help, insolvency is the mother of invention and the sooner the losers die out, the better (at least for the winners).

Do gold exports threaten to deplete the resources and reserves of the people? They maintain the "natural" exchange and increase the purchasing power of the Indian masses for foreign goods in a manner which even Bright could not have foreseen.

Is there unemployment? The unemployed are an "Act of God" who, as Malthus said, come late at Nature's feast to find the table overcrowded, but anyhow starvation is an essential economic incentive if some at least are to be comfortable and preserve "cheerfulness" in New Delhi.

Is there poverty in the country? It is the fault of the industrialists who are burdening the consumers because India was growing richer when she was importing more of her requirements from abroad.

Is military expenditure excessive? is necessary to keep away the foreign-Its who might not practise *laissez erire* or even know that such a civi-faced principle exists.
lis

THE ONLY SINNER

The one sinner against ecomonic progress, in this conception, is the man who tries to save the lamb from the wolf. If we could but do away with this unscientific individual, who desires to interfere with the normal and natural course of trade and industry and impose monstrous regulation and control in the economic sphere, the prospects of the world would be unclouded. The one economic motto for the statesman should be "Each one for himself and the Devil take the hind-most." Is Satan the one figure in orthodox mythology in whom Sir James has a profound belief?

India needs this gospel at the present day. Unemployment need not henceforth worry Ministers. Committees and Commissions and Conferences will be disfavoured and reduced to the barest minimum. Experts will be imported (and re-exported) only to advise about improving the machinery of tex-collection and reducing tariffs but not to plan planning. As economists usually disagree even about calling one another economists, the Civil Servants will be preferred, since they generally agree at least in regard to such fundamental and intricate economic issues as restoration of pay cuts, stabilisation of salary scales, security of pensions, compensation for exchange fluctuations, reservation of Governership and promotion to Judgeships.

HEARTENING RESULTS

And the result will be heartening. Cultivators of wheat and rice might be unable to sell them while hundreds starve for want of food. Famine, drought and locusts will be welcomed by the farmer to whom the bountry of Nature is a curse. Production will be restricted simultaneously with demands for increase of productivity. Cotton-mills will work short-time to prevent over-production, while textile goods will be imported to encourage Lancashire's purchase of Indian cotton and maintain the balance of trade along with unbalanced reciprocity. On the one hand, economy and retrenchment and thrift will be preached as the sole means of salvation, while, on the other, advertisers and publicity campaigns devise ingenious ways make people buy things. "Economic harmonies" will solve the problem of glut in the long run while under-consumption will finish men in the short run.

The Whiteman In Africa

WHAT THE NEGROES THINK

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Hannan Swaffer writes in the "Daily Herald":—

It is as well, particularly in Jubilee Year, when everyone will be boasting about our nation's achievements during the last quarter of a century, that we should know the truth, in spite of all the boasts.

I saw crowds pouring in yesterday, to see "Sanders of the River", a very clever film, marred, however, by its conventional idea that when British people go, say, to Africa and boss the natives they are doing some deed of Christian charity.

WHAT NEGROES THINK

We British people bathe in its reflected glory and think how wonderful we are. But what do Africans think of it?

I received, yesterday, a copy of "The Keys," the official organ of the League of Coloured Peoples, which consists almost entirely of black people living in London, but born in West Africa, British Honduras, St. Lucia, British Guiana, Bermuda, Jamaica, Trinidad.....

"'Sanders of the River' is just the kind of film which would appeal to the average English audience in a Jubilee Year," says this journal. "It portrays the good old myth of the strong, silent, white man quelling hordes of angry savages with his scowl, and peacefully and altruistically ruling his thousands of ignorant black children by the sheer strength of his personality, a myth which is unfortunately exploded as soon as he is gone."

WHAT DID WALLACE KNOW?

It seems strange to me that this boost of British rule was made by two Hungarian producers and with two stars, Paul Robeson and Nina Mae McKinney, who are both American Negros.

The League of Coloured Peoples seems to be doubtful as to Edgar Wallace's qualifications for writing the story, for, although the picture is about West Africa, "The Key" says: "Wallace's knowledge of this part of the world came when he was employed on the Rand and in Johannesburg as a journalist for a period ending in 1902."

TRAGEDY BEGINS.

I wonder what Paul Robeson thought of it. There he is, acting the part of an African chieftain, standing on the prow of a war canoe, chanting, strange enough, a song in English, very grateful that some white man has come along to boss him, and wanting to send his son to the chiefs' college on the Coast.

Now all this is definitely pre-war, as were most of Edgar Wallace's imperialistic views. I could sense the real tragedy in that kid going down to the Coast.

He would return, after reading Walt Witman and Carlyle, and "The Rise and Fall of the Dutch Republic," and perhaps even Karl Max, and then, educated in European ideas, go back to find himself still bossed by a man like Sanders! He wouldn't like it!

Then the trouble would begin.

IGNORED BY WHITEHALL

When, a few weeks ago, two Gold Coast Negroes called on me, pleading for justice for their people, they were expressing the ideas that a chieftain brought up in this chief's college would express when he went back among his people.

Indeed, "West Africa," which is by no means a Radical paper, says of the two Gold Coast Negroes' petition, which they have just brought to England—the Colonial Office refused to grant them an interview: "When the petitioners ask for inquiry as to the reality of their grievances, it cannot be doubted that the greater part of public opinion in Great Britain will be with the delegates in their request for investigation."

Yet, no!

"Get back to your kraals," say the Sanderses of to-day.

ROBESON'S NOSTALGIA

One silly thing in the picture is the way in which Nina Mae McKinney, who is supposed to be a savage girl belonging to a tribe in inland Africa, looks like the product of a Harlem beauty parlour!

I remembered, when I saw "Sanders of the River," meeting Paul Robeson one night outside the African building in Trafalgar-square. He was looking in the window, staring at a big stuffed lion.

"Still thinking of your Africa, Paul?" I said. "Yes", he replied. "I must go back one day."

Well, now Paul has acted the lives of the people from whom his ancestors sprang. His father, you know, was born in slavery. Three or four generations ago Paul's ancestors must have done what he did in the picture. Yet he has been honoured by his white university.—Rutger's.

Indian News From London

Financial Adjustments Between India & Burma

REPORT OF TRIBUNAL NOT YET DRAFTED

Sir James Grigg's Assembly Statement Causes Surprise

(From Our Own Correspondent)
LONDON, April 27
(By air mail)

When a fellow journalist from Fleet Street read the recent proceedings of the Indian Legislative Assembly, he told the members of his fraternity "Mysterious are the ways of God but inexplicable are the doings of King's Simla Government." He was amused to read the statement made by Sir James Grigg, the Finance Member of the Government of India, in the course of which he had told the members of the Assembly that he had misguided them on the question of the the Finance Tribunal appointed by the Secretary of State for Burma and India. He informed his colleagues in the Assembly that the Tribunal's proceedings had concluded in London and its Report was signed, sealed and delivered to the proper authorities.

AWAITING HOARE'S RETURN.

This statement of the Indian Finance Minister has bewildered many politicians in London. There is no doubt that the Tribunal held a series of meetings and conferred with the representatives of the Government of India and Burma. But the statement of Sir James Grigg that the Tribunal has drafted its report is not taken at its face value. I am given to understand that although the Tribunal reached a stage of drafting a report, it could not proceed with that part of its business as a result of the vote of censure passed by the Indian Legislative Assembly against the Government of India. It was then suggested that the work of the Tribunal should be held over until a final decision was arrived at by the two Governments in England and India on the question which formed the subject-matter of vote of censure of the Assembly against the India Government. It was thought that an opportunity should be given, as recommended by the Indian Legislative Assembly, to the mercantile community of India to represent its interest before the Tribunal and my latest report is that the Tribunal has not submitted any report to the Secretary of State for India, who is at present confined to his home owing to indisposition. It is believed that the members of the Tribunal are awaiting the return of Sir Samuel Hoare to the India Office in order to consult him before any final action is taken on the subject. If I am not misinformed certain political organisation in India has also been intimated on this line. Naturally the statement of Sir James Grigg, apologising to the members of the Assembly and then again committing the same mistake of misguiding them has amazed those who are in the know of things.

BOOSTING THE PRINCES

In the absence of any news of importance, Fleet Street initiated its programme of boosting Eastern Potentates who have arrived or are on their way to London. The splendour of Maharaja Kashmir's wealth, whose past as "Mr. A." has been forgotten, the fabulous living of the descendent of the late Ranji and the many sporting activities of the Maharajah of Patiala have become the features stories of the gossip-writers. With meticulous care we are told the number of dogs, the cats, the parrots and the lion cubs that are accompanying the Indian Princes to participate in the Jubilee Festivities. It is an irony of fate that when Mr. Baldwin, Mr. J. H. Thomas and other Minister are making declarations that England is a land for peaceful sleep, the Maharajah of Nawanagar has brought with him a 110-year old female parrot to chase away the misfortunes that may befall him during his visit to England

In the midst of this Jubilee pageantry, only the "Morning Post" has stuck to its gun to keep alive before its readers its campaign against the so-called surrender to Indian Congressmen by the Government. Even the several Easter conferences of the political organisations gave very little thought or time to discuss the political future of India. All that the annual Conference of the Independent Labour Party did during its four days' session at Derby was to put on record the fraternal greetings that it had received from the Indian Congress League of London, which congratulated the Parliamentary group of the I.L.P. for its fight "against the India Bill in the House of Commons, which the self-styled National Government is seeking to foist upon India against the declared wishes of the Indian people." In the course of his statement, Mr. G. S. Dara, the Secretary of the League, assured the I.L.P. delegates that his organisation was grateful to the general policy of the I.L.P. on India "for making it quite clear to the workers of Britain that Indian policy is definitely opposed to the Labour Party's close co-operation with capitalist parties in the India Bill, which will provide about 20 seats to the workers as against nearly 1400 seats to the capitalists in the provincial legislatures and which is mainly based on property franchise."

LONDON'S INDIAN POOR.

The picture of life as between the rich and the poor of any society is always pleasant in the minds of everybody. But it was never thought by the well-to-do Indians and Indian students that in the heart of London there can be and there actually is a poverty stricken Indian population of nearly a thousand souls. It was considered that the only Indian population in London would be well to do Indian visitors or resident Indian doctors, merchants or students coming from well-to-do homes. The innovation of the Indian Social Club in January last in uniting the two sections of the Indian population has, therefore, been an eye-opener to many Indians themselves. With the help of the members of the Indian Social Club, the Indian seamen, hawkers and other pedlars, who stroll the streets of London to sell their wares to keep their English families going, arranged a social evening on Thursday last and Lady Mehta, wife of Sir Manubhai Mehta, and her daughter Mrs. Raiji of Bombay were the two distinguished guests along with other well-to-do Indians. The success of the function was mainly due to the enthusiastic support which the unfortunate Indians residing in London received from Mrs. Hydari Bhattacharjee, Mrs. Sehri Saklatvala and Mrs. Dutt, the wife of Dr. Dutt who attended on Mr. Vithalbhai Patel during his illness in London. The newly-born club of the Indian seamen and their other unfortunate Indians has been christened as "Hindustani Social Club" and at Thursday's function, Hindus, Moslems, Sikhs, South Indians, Parsees, Bengalees and even Jews sat together and mixed with the English wives of the seamen, hawkers and pedlars to share refreshments for which Mrs. Saklatvala acted as the hostess. Obviously there seems to be a race between the West End Indian women as the Hindustani Social Club has already received three more invitations from some of them to be their guests during the month of May.

Apart from the social life of their unfortunate countrymen, the Indian community in London residing in the West End has decided to help them with medical help, study classes and a modest library for which Dr. Jillah, a medical practitioner from the East End has offered quarters. Lady Mehta and Mrs. Raiji, who are soon returning to India, have on their part, assured the Hindustani Social Club that when they return to their homes, they will exert whatever influence they possess with their friends in India to collect funds for the new Club and to render such assistance as may be useful for their well-being in the exiled land.

The "Star" gossip columns report that Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore's famous International University at Santiniketan is feeling the effects of world depression. The royalties from his books were, it is stated, set aside by him for the program of village education. His books in the German language brought in more royalties than in any other. But since the rise of the Nazi regime, we are told, the pacific and international sentiments of the Indian poet have not been looked upon with favour by those in power in Germany.

London.—His Majesty received Lieut.-Col. R Dening the 19th Lancers Officer-in-charge, and King's Indian orderly officers who are presenetd by Lt.-Col. W G Neale.

A Paris message says: "Saturday night's bulletin says M. Chaliapine continues to improve. The danger now seems to be over.

SAURASHTRA SAMITY DEMANDS INQUIRY

Appeal To Gaekwad To Stop "Japtis" In Amreli

(From A Correspondent.)
BHAVNAGAR, May 3.

Mr. Amritlal Sheth, President, Saurashtra Seva Samiti, has been the following cable to the Maharaja Gaekwad at Paris, soliciting earnest and urgent action to relieve the Amreli agriculturists of the untold hardships and severe coercive measures of the revenue collections.

For two months reports coming from 38 Kharapat villages of Amreli and Dhari Talukas show that an acute famine situation prevails. The people are starving and cattle perishing. Still the revenue collections are vigorously going on. Adjoining Bhavnagar villages have been declared as famine areas and the State has remitted the entire revenue and started relief works. While your Highness' Revenue Department is going the length of stopping the pay of revenue servants, resulting in stringent coercive measures. Over 300 "Japtis" are made. Any peasant receiving maintenance and Tagavi is sent to jail for non-payment. The peasants are compelled to sell cattle and other household agricultural material to avoid coercion. Thus the Khurapat villages containing 20,000 population will be ruined for the paltry one lac revenue dues.

DEWAN ORDERS "ANNAWARI."

The people awaited the Dewan's visit to Amreli, but it turned out that he could only proceed with "Annawari" which was put unjustly high. The Saurashtra Seva Samity, therefore, appointed a special committee to ascertain the real "Annawari" situation. This committee finds the "Annawari" figures of the revenue subordinates absolutely wrong and hold that this negligence of revenue subordinates will result in the whole populace of the villages suffering.

The Samiti, therefore, urges an inquiry be held and till the result of such an inquiry is published, revenue collections be suspended.

FOR OWNERS OF MOTOR VEHICLES

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The Bombay Police Motor Vehicles Department advises all owners of motor vehicles who apply for registration or renewal or registration either to send the amount of registration fees to the Head Police Office in cash by money-order or to credit it into the local treasuries and send the chalans to the abovementioned office.

The Reserve Bank of India with whom all Government fees will be credited in future will charge an exchange fee of annas three per cent. with a minimum fee of annas six on cheques drawn on places where the Reserve Bank has no branch, i.e., elsewhere than at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Delhi and Madras. No exchange fee will be charged on cheques on the Imperial Bank of India. The extra correspondence involved in recovering the exchange fees or other inconvenience can be avoided by following the above procedure.

Cheques will be accepted by the Department only in the following cases:—

(1) Cheques on the Reserve Bank of India.
(2) Cheques on the Imperial Bank of India.
(3) Cheques on other Banks having offices at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Delhi and Madras.

Naval And Military Pageant

The Publicity Committee, Silver Jubilee Fund write:—

No fewer than seven ships will be open for the inspection of visitors during the Naval and Military Pageant. Four of these are within dockyard limits, while three are in the harbour, including H.M.S. Colombo, and visitors will be able to go out to these by motor boats and launches which will make frequent trips from the dockyard.

The programme which will be on sale contains a complete plan of the dockyard with every ship marked as well as the places where the different events will take place and it is to be doubted whether a better four-annas' worth amusement has ever been offered to the citizens of Bombay, for this will be the price of admission on the 6th, 8th and 9th of May, the charge on the 7th being Re. 1. For the night performances on the 17th and 18th May which are of a particularly elaborate nature admission will be Re. 1, while reserved seats can be booked for Rs. 5 and Rs. 4.

The Pageant has been organised by a committee of officers and produced by the officers and men of the Royal Navy, the Royal Indian Navy, the Royal Artillery, 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, 3rd Battalion 1st Punjab Regiment and the 3rd (Bombay) Fortress Company, R.E. A.F.I.

A limited number of cars will be allowed to enter the dockyard and park there at a charge of 8 annas per car.

KAIRA DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD

Darbar Gopaldas Desai Elected President

(From Our Correspondent.)
NARSANDA, May 3.

Darbar Gopaldas Amaidas Desai has been elected president of the Kaira District Local Board by 18 vs. 11 votes.

Rao Saheb Bhagvandas Desai, M. L. C. was elected chairman of the District Board by 20 vs. 9 votes.

JUBILEE COMMITTEE.

The Chairman of the Silver Jubilee Committee has drawn up a programme to be held at Nadiad on the Government School Boarding grounds on Monday, the 6th inst., at 4 p.m.

Mr. M. S. Jayker, M.A., I.C.S., Collector Kaira District will preside.

Mr. Jayker will distribute the prizes, etc.

THUNDER SHOWERS IN KASHMIR

Depression Over Punjab Filling Up

POONA, May 5

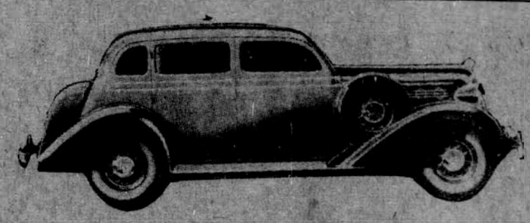
The depression over the Punjab is filling up after causing local thundershowers in Kashmir and a few falls in the Northwest Frontier Province with widespread thunderstorms in and around the Punjab. Scattered thunderstorms and rain also occurred in lower Burma and Coorg. Observations from Northeast India are incomplete.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Victoria Point and Rangoon half an inch each, Srinagar and Mercara a quarter of an inch each.

Forecast: A few thundershowers will occur in Kashmir along and near the Punjab and the West United Provinces hills and in Northeast India. Scattered duststorms are also likely in the East Punjab and the United Provinces.—A. P.

CHRYSLER-PLYMOUTH SIX

A special Jubilee allowance of Rs. 1,000/- on our fixed lowest price of this car offered for the Jubilee Celebration Week, i.e., from 6th May till 18th May 1935.



New Flating Ride ... New Synchro-Silent Transmission .. New Air Cooled Low Pressure Clutch ... Greater Roominess ... Advanced Streamlined Styling and higher developed Horse Power ... Advanced Chrysler Engineering .. New Luxury .. Fuel Economy. The LUXURY and ECONOMY of the Chrysler-Plymouth represent the proportionate qualities of Value and Refinement which represent GOOD TASTE and SOUND INVESTMENT.

Compare the Extras that you get on our Plymouth car with the Extras that are fitted on to other low-priced cars:—

2 Extra Steel Spoke Wheels mounted on fender wells.
2 Extra Tyres & Tubes (Goodyear Airwheel 6.00x16).
2 Metal Tyre Covers.
Front & Rear Bumpers with Guards.
Leather Upholstery.
Luggage Carrier.
Deluxe Accessories such as Dual Windshield Wipers, Dual Horns, Dual Tail Lamps, Cigar Lighter, Clock, etc., Duplate Safety Glasses etc., etc.,

WE WARN ALL INTENDING BUYERS WHEN THEY PURCHASE A NEW CAR TO ASSURE THEMSELVES THAT THEY GET A 1935 MODEL AND NOT A 1934 MODEL PALMED OFF AS 1935 MODEL AT CHEAP PRICE.

PRICES AND PARTICULRS FROM:—
Sole Agents:

BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY Ltd.,

Telegrams: "Cyclosters." 534, Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay 7. Branches:—LAHORE & AHMEDABAD. Telephone 40585.

A Great "Silver Jubilee" Attraction!!

Marathi Amrit-Manthan

PRABHAT'S WONDER PICTURE

featuring
KESHAORAO DATEY
NALINI, SHANTA,
SURESHBABU, BUASAHEB
and others

SHANTA'S SWEET SONGS to new Tunes.

MAJESTIC CINEMA

YOU ARE TO SEE IT TO-DAY

NOTE THE CHANGE IN TIMING

Daily at 5, 8, and 10-30 P. M.
Special Show at 2-15 P. M.
To-day and on Holidays

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO., LTD.

"A disposition to preserve what is established" so did Burke define Conservatism. Conservatism is the inseparable accident of sound progress.

The NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., LTD. established in 1906 is to-day nearing its thirtieth year. The Company has avowedly been conservative since the day of its inception, devoted exclusively to safe modern, first quality Life Insurance business. It has thus preserved at every stage of its expansion its strong financial position. It has earned and is holding the goodwill of its agents. The type of field-worker who believes in National's principles is uniformly successful in establishing himself permanently and profitably. Join its field force to-day and build up a business that will be a credit to you in later years.

Apply to:— Branch Secretary
NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., LTD
National Insurance Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Business in Force Exceeds 10 CRORES

Assets Exceed 2½ CRORES.

For Fire and Motor Accident Insurance, Consult Associated
NATIONAL FIRE & GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.
7, Council House Street, CALCUTTA.
Bombay Representatives:—
M. P. GOCULDAS & CO., MULJI JETHA & CO.,
NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., LTD., Bombay Branch.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY
for FARIAS-HAWKERS.
SILVER JUBILEE FANCY LOCKETS
in THREE COLOURS
Rupees FIFTY
for one Thousand.
Now Available from:—
Empress of India Dairy Co.
LAMINGTON ROAD,
Near Minerva Theatre,
Bombay
Tele. Nos. 26470 & 42176.

UNITED EFFORT

By all Progressive and Public Spirited Elements in Bombay can maintain, consolidate and strengthen Bombay's position as

A GREAT INDUSTRIAL CENTRE

and as

THE PRINCIPAL ENTREPOT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE For Northern, Central, Eastern and Southern India

There are many factors involved in determining the most suitable location for a manufacturing industry.

The enthusiasm and enterprise of the citizens themselves, and their zeal in emphasizing the advantages of their "home town", are most important factors. In addition, it is a proven fact that "industry attracts industry."

Two factors of outstanding importance are :

(1) THE EASE AND CHEAPNESS WITH WHICH THE RAW MATERIALS CAN BE ASSEMBLED, AND

(2) ACCESSIBILITY TO MARKETS AND ADEQUATE TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES BETWEEN FACTORY AND MARKET FOR THE FINISHED PRODUCTS.

BOMBAY, WITH ITS SPLENDID HARBOUR PUTTING IT IN TOUCH BY SEA WITH ALL OTHER COUNTRIES, AND WITH ITS POSITION AS THE COASTAL TERMINUS OF IMPORTANT RAILROAD-SYSTEMS RADIATING NORTH, EAST AND SOUTH INTO THE INTERIOR, STANDS PRE-EMINENT AMONG ALL THE CITIES OF INDIA IN BOTH RESPECTS.

Other factors of importance are (a) availability of suitable labour, (b) incidence of taxation, (c) tariff protection against unfair competition and "dumping," and (d) the assistance of Local and Municipal Authorities in securing suitable factory-sites on convenient terms, and in the furnishing of statistics and other information as to materials and markets. In the latter respect, the commercial organisations of Bombay can render valuable assistance by the collection and compilation of data on all industrial matters and by making them available to prospective manufacturers.

STILL ANOTHER FACTOR IS THE AVAILABILITY OF A CHEAP, RELIABLE AND ABUNDANT POWER-SUPPLY FOR FACTORY AND INCIDENTAL PURPOSES.

The undersigned companies have made hydro-electric power available to Bombay by constructing great reservoirs on the Deccan slope of the Western Ghats for impounding the abundant rainfall of the monsoon months, and by drawing on the water, thus impounded within safe limits during the nine months of dry weather ; by tunnels under the continental divide, and by great pipes or penstocks leading the water under pressure-heads of more than 1,500 feet to three large power-generating stations located at the foot of the Ghats in the Bombay Konkan ; by high-tension transmission lines bringing the electrical energy from those Generating Stations, where it has been produced by utilization in water-wheels and turbines of the volume and pressure-head of the stored monsoon waters ; and by erecting on Bombay Island transforming stations and a network of underground cables carrying the electrical energy, now at an intermediate voltage, to factories, mills, railroads and distribution licensees, where the consumer himself further reduces the voltage to that most suitable to his particular needs.

The total capital expenditure of the three Hydro Companies in carrying out the above developments is in excess of Rs. 15,90,00,000. Because only the senior company went into operation as early as 1915 and because of high construction costs during the period of the world war and for several years thereafter, followed in their turn by years of economic depression, the Group as a whole has never earned more than a very moderate return on the sums invested. In fact, the youngest company has only recently begun, after long years of waiting on the part of its shareholders, to pay a small annual dividend on its Ordinary shares.

During the past six years, the average annual sales of the Hydro group have been approximately four hundred and ten million units of electrical energy. Their reserve of unsold capacity under normal conditions is greatly in excess of that figure.

WITHIN THE PAST SIX YEARS, REDUCED RATES FOR ELECTRIC SUPPLY HAVE BROUGHT INCREASED CONSUMPTION OF CURRENT. INCREASED CONSUMPTION HAS IN TURN MADE POSSIBLE LOWER RATES, AND SHOULD IN TIME PERMIT OF STILL FURTHER REDUCTIONS.

Our average return from electrical supply to industries has come down steadily each year since the year 1928-29. Taking 100 as the average amount received per unit in 1928-29, and based on total electrical energy sold to industries and total financial return from such supply, the averages for subsequent years would be as follows :—

Year		Average
1928–29	...	100.00
1929–30	...	96.57
1930–31	...	94.22
1931–32	...	91.71
1932–33	...	90.01
1933–34	...	92.08
1934–35	(9 months)	78.89
1935–36	(Estimated)	67.00

N. B.—The slight rise in the average rate during 1933-34 was due to curtailed operation of textile mills and to the textile strike.

The Hydro Companies are prepared to enter into contracts for power supply up to a maximum of 15 years. Such contracts protect the consumer against increased cost of fuel and other supplies consequent either on a revival in world trade or on a recurrence of international complications abroad. Further, contracted consumers on standard contracts are given the benefit of any general rate-reduction which may be put into effect during the contract period.

A REDUCTION IN RATES TO INDUSTRY BECAME EFFECTIVE ON 1ST JANUARY OF THE CURRENT YEAR, AND A FURTHER REDUCTION WILL BECOME EFFECTIVE AS FROM 1ST JULY NEXT. IT IS THE ANNOUNCED POLICY OF THE HYDRO COMPANIES TO STEADILY REDUCE THE COST OF ELECTRICAL SUPPLY TO INDUSTRY AND IN THIS MANNER TO CONTRIBUTE THEIR SHARE TO THE ECONOMIC WELL-BEING OF BOMBAY.

While reductions in charges for hydro-electric energy during the past 7 years have been largely to industries, we incidentally have already conceded to our principal distributor a materially lower rate after the termination in 1938 of his existing contract, and we are also prepared to concede substantially lower rates to Railways in consideration of extension of the existing contracts.

BY ASSISTING TO KEEP EXISTING INDUSTRIES ALIVE AND BY ENCOURAGING THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW INDUSTRIES, WE CAN MOST LARGELY BENEFIT NOT ONLY THE COMMUNITY IN GENERAL BUT ALSO THE RAILROADS AND DISTRIBUTING LICENSEES, WHO ARE THE OTHER IMPORTANT CONSUMERS IN BOMBAY OF HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER, AND WHO WILL ALL PROFIT FROM THE INCREASED MOVEMENT OF GOODS INTO AND OUT OF BOMBAY, AND FROM THE INCREASE IN POPULATION RESULTING FROM INCREASED INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY.

Realising the importance to the community and to the railroads which serve it, of favourable Port charges, we have recently conceded to the Bombay Port Trust a special rate under which electrical supply will hereafter cost only one-third of the average rate paid by them during the past six years. This low rate should also encourage the further electrification of Port Trust operations, resulting in still further economies.

Both Bombay Island, and the Salsette area immediately north of it, offer many advantages to prospective industrial developments. Distribution on Bombay Island is carried out by the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, and in the Salsette area by Bombay Suburban Electric Supply Limited, both of which purchase electrical energy in bulk from the Hydro Companies. Under restrictions placed on us by the terms of our Licenses from Government, we ourselves are not permitted to directly supply consumers on Bombay Island using less than 500,000 units of electrical energy per annum. Industries using or planning to use relatively small amounts of electrical power in their manufacturing operations are therefore invited to communicate directly with one or the other of these companies, both of which are now quoting attractive rates to small industrial undertakings.

BOMBAY *HAS* THE NATURAL ADVANTAGES— UNITED EFFORT WILL MAKE BOMBAY BIGGER, BRIGHTER AND BETTER.

THE TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE ANDHRA VALLEY POWER SUPPLY COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE TATA POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

Managing Agents :

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC AGENCIES, LIMITED.

JUST FOR ONLY

12

RED TOWER LAGER BEER

Stoppers

You may sail away on a 60 day cruise to

JAPAN

Obtainable from all dealers

Agents:—
INDIA INTERNATIONAL CO.,
Churchgate Street.

PATENTEX

MARRIED!

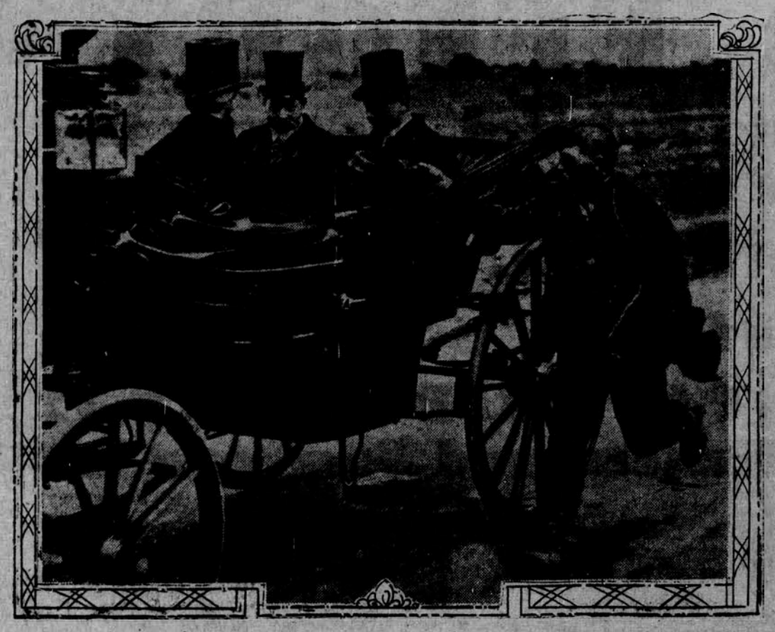
Here is Absolute Protection

Safe, Certain and effective Contraceptive preparation

Sole Agents:
MALGHAM BROS.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

SQUIBB'S
AGUE SPECIFIC
THE MASTER MEDICINE
FOR
MALARIA
INFLUENZA AND FEVERS
"Never yet come across a remedy at once so effective and prompt in its effect." J.Esq. Hyderabad, Deccan.
SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC
THE MADON-MEDICINE
FOR THE MILLIONAIRE & THE MILLIONS.
MADON SONS & CO.

A MOST ACCESSIBLE MONARCH



The task that faced King George after his ascension to the throne in 1910, was to break down a certain feeling of resentment against royalty that had developed throughout Great Britain.

Queen Victoria, a great Queen, had nevertheless not been very popular; King Edward, while he achieved greater popularity with his people, was faced with a movement, supported by Joe Chamberlain, to establish a republic. King Edward, a master in foreign courts, was confused by issues at home and it is recorded that he several times contemplated abdication.

Thus when King George, a new person to the British people, ascended the throne, he did so at a difficult time. It is said that the Empire knew him better than the people of the British Isles, for during his term as Prince of Wales he had travelled extensively.

But King George not only overcame these obstacles, but he gradually pushed them into discard as he made his personality felt.

As a Prince he was wont to mingle in close association with the people. He is known as the most accessible King in British history. Not a child in Britain but knew him at sight. Children were a weakness with the King and he never failed at the slightest excuse to encourage them.

The above photo shows his majesty with Prince Henry (Duke of Gloucester) on their way to Epsom in 1922. Running alongside is a gipsy beggar. It serves to illustrate how easily approachable is King George.

A few years ago, this picture was erroneously used in connection with a story of the King to portray resentment on the part of his people to Britain's royal family. It caused a considerable stir at the time, but its true meaning carries with it a feeling diametrically opposite to resentment.

Some FACTS about the ASIAN

25 YEARS OF STEADY PROGRESS

A BRIGHT FUTURE for You!

AN ASIAN POLICY WILL HELP YOU THROUGH THE MOST CRITICAL STAGE OF LIFE — OLD AGE — AND YOUR DEPENDENTS

THE ASIAN ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
ASIAN BUILDING, BALLARD ESTATE, BOMBAY.

ENGLISHMEN FAIL TO UNDERSTAND FOREIGN CULTURE

No Colour Bar But Undergraduates' Cliques Exist At Oxford And Cambridge, Says Dhawan

BOMBAY.

"The word colour stands for a certain type of culture, and the Englishman is very backward in understanding people with a culture which is unfamiliar to him. It would not occur to him that the Boat Race is merely the English version of a Zulu tribal dance," said Mr. S. Dhawan the first Indian President of the Cambridge Union in the course of an interview, when asked if there was any colour prejudice at Cambridge.

Indian students, he continued, were on the whole very well treated in the colleges of Cambridge.

UNDERGRADUATES' CLIQUES.

Undergraduates of Oxford and Cambridge separated themselves into cliques according to their pre-occupations or social habits. It was an easy temptation to confuse this exclusiveness with colour prejudice. Even among themselves Englishmen kept to their own cliques.

There was, however little colour prejudice, he thought, else Englishmen would hardly keep on running to the Riviera to get it.

VALUE OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

Asked to evaluate the acquisition of an Oxford or a Cambridge degree, he said that with young men from rich families it was not a question of career but of receiving "liberal education," in other words, acquiring the art of pleasantly wasting time—a very difficult art, brought to perfection by the leisured classes of Europe.

But the market value of an education in these two Universities was decreasing, or rather, finding its own level.

NO TARGET OF RIDICULE.

There was, indeed, something to be said, nowadays, for the American system of specialization. "M. A. in Dairy Farming" was no longer the target for ridicule, as before.

Many small cities in India would be grateful to a man who has learnt to organise the punctual delivery of pure milk to every home that was willing to pay for it.

Oxford and Cambridge prided themselves on their seclusion from the rough and tumble of commercial life; and to be educated in an oasis certainly had its charms and even unique advantages.—but it was well to adapt oneself to the inevitability of the desert.—A.P.

Our London Letter

(Continued from Page 6.)

derstanding with Italy and France and she decided to support the resolution of censure against Germany moved by France at the meeting of the Council of the League of Nations. However, suddenly the British Government officially severed during the week the previous courtesy of exchanging honorary officerships between the German and British Armies. Political circles cannot understand the attitude of the British Government which has exchanged officers of high ranks to pay homage to Germany's illegal armies condemned by Britain at Geneva only a fortnight back.

Europe Divided

For the moment the British support of Germany has led to sharp disunities among European Powers. Italy has started a central European policy which would rather be favourable to France than to Great Britain or Germany. Instead of the expected combination of two fascist States like Italy and Germany all central European countries stand divided as between Nazis and Fascists and the bitterness in bringing with it a large measure of confusion in international relationship. Austria, Lithuania, Hungary, Roumania, Jugoslavia and Czechoslavakia have all internal troubles for power in their States as between their own Nazis and Black shirt fascists. This has created a sharpening of rivalry between Italy and Germany in securing the friendship of the States, though for the moment the balance is in favour of Italy. Thus Europe of to-day has become very difficult for handling by the League of Nations or even by the intriguing politicians of powerful States.

France foresaw this condition arising steadily for the last twelve months and in her frantic efforts to keep Germany in a weak and demilitarised position quickly decided to overthrow the policy of antagonising Russia and began to court her friendship. As Britain succeeded in cementing the tie between Hitler's Germany and Pilsudki's Poland, France discovered the necessity of falling desperately in love with the U.S.S.R. The alliance will become an accomplished fact by the time these lines are in print, between France and Russia. Britain's Lord Privy Seal went to Moscow to find out how far it was safe to allow France and Russia to unite openly. Evidently, Mr. Eden after his visit to the Workers' Fatherland came to the undoubted conclusion that it was wiser and safer to be friendly with the Soviet Union than to be openly hostile to her on the strength of Germany's future power.

France Confused

At Stresa and the meeting of the League of Nations' Council at Geneva, Britain appeared to have offered a kind of conditional support to France against Germany as long as France would not go headlong into an alliance with the U.S.S.R. France readily accepted this and to-day among international politicians, the French group is the most confused one. Having unexpectedly found Britain ready to support the French claim against Germany at Geneva France decided to modify terms of her agreement with Russia and now again seeing Britain's gesture of friendship and unity with Germany she is wondering whether she was wise in delaying her new pact with the Soviet Union. Therefore, at times, thinking even of uniting with Germany on the promise of the latter leaving the French Frontier alone. What, therefore, appeared to be a settling down position of alliance and counter-alliances the Stresa meeting of the three Powers has now become entirely a fool's errand by the confused and nervous condition of France.

MacDonald's 'Article

At the time of writing Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has suddenly become a hero in Paris and an object of condemnation in Berlin. In both capitals, I find, his article in the National Labour fortnightly, the "News Letter" is given considerable prominence in the newspapers. Germany resents several of Mr. MacDonald's strictures, some of which suggest that she has broken up the road to peace and has beset it with terrors, she has claimed a measure of armed power which puts most of the nations in Europe at her mercy, she has asked other nations to accept a verbal pledge of pacific intention which she herself would not accept from her neighbours, she has roused the suspicion of practically every nation Europe and she has acted in such a way as to destroy the feeling of mutual confidence in Europe. In Paris, on the other hand, the general tendency of comment is self-congratulation on the attitude now adopted by a politician whom they had previously criticised for his Germanophil leanings.

CARBOLIC SOAPS

VERSUS

GODREJ'S Soaps No. 1 & 2

Dr. R. Craston Low, M.D., F.R.C.P., Lecturer on Diseases of the Skin, University of Edinborough and Physician to the Skin Department, Royal Infirmary, says in his book entitled "The Common Diseases of the Skin" page 17 :—

"The Soap to be avoided at all times is Carbolic Soap."

Read what English, German and Indian Scientists say about

GODREJ'S Vegetable Toilet Soaps

Says Dr. AUFRECHT, Chemist to the Berlin Chamber of Commerce and to the German Public Laboratory for Experimental Chemistry, Microscopy and Bacteriology: —

"I have tested Godrej's Vegetable Toilet Soaps and in my opinion they are such as would kill the Streptococcus and the Staphylococcus germs, the germs of typhoid fever and other resistant diseases. They are excellent disinfectants."

Says HERR KARL LUSURTZE:—

"I am a skin specialist and know that soaps made of animal fats are very injurious to human skin. After long personal use and subsequent chemical tests I unhesitatingly give your Vegetable soaps the place of honour as health and beauty soaps."

Says Major DICKINSON, Chemical Analyser to the Government of Bombay:—

"GODREJ'S SOAPS are perfect in all respects."

Says Prof. D. D. KANGA:—

"I have made a very careful analysis of Godrej's Toilet Soaps and have found them equal to the best imported soaps."

Godrej Soaps Ltd., Bombay

SOLE AGENTS—

NADIRSHAW, PRINTER & Co.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, LAHORE & MADRAS.

MUSLIMS AND SILVER JUBILEE

(From A Correspondent.)

NASIK, (By Mail).

Nawab Mir Ahmed Ali Khan First Class Sardar went to Koknipura Masjid for prayers and there was a large number of Muslims present for the Jumma prayers. After the prayers, the Muslims requested the Sardar to deliver a speech. The Sardar said:—

"I feel it my duty to point out all dangers in the way of my community. Our greatest danger is disunity and internal differences. The same dangers lurk in the present controversy over the celebration of His Majesty's Silver Jubilee. There is a suggestion that the Muslims of India should not take part in these celebrations, because of the Karachi shooting. If we consider that the real facts of the Karachi tragedy are being hushed up and kept from Parliament, the English public and other countries, then we should try and disclose those facts to the world. But we should not abstain from participating in the Silver Jubilee celebrations. Such action would prejudice the mind of the English people and Parliament against us. If our lines break up and we show our differences, our Voice will have no effect in India or outside. Beyond breaking up our ranks, this agitation will not have any other effect.

TO OFFER "DIAMOND" INDIAN GOLD FLAKE CIGARETTES TO YOUR GUEST IS A TRIBUTE TO HIM, AND EVIDENCE OF YOUR OWN GOOD TASTE.

"DIAMOND"

INDIAN

GOLD

FLAKE

Refuse Substitutes

Cork-tipped for dainty lips.
Available Everywhere

THE GOLDEN TOBACCO CO.
Vile Parle, (BOMBAY)

Bombay Agents: HABIB & CO., 120. Main Road, DADAR.

Castophene
Castor oil Chocolates
are equally good
for
Children and Adults
Sweet Pleasant & Effective

Bombay Agents:— CHIMANLAL VADILAL & CO.
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

AJANTA

SOAP, SNOW & HAIR OIL

A good toilet is like a good daily exercise—refreshing, renovating and remarkably retentive of your physical fitness.

Your face-skin is the most delicate superficial part of your body exposed to weather. Get into AJANTA habit and ensure its exercise.

Hundred per cent. Swadeshi.

NASCO

Sole Agents:—
B. P. VORA & CO., 126, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

Safely Rely on

AMRUTANJAN BALM

For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

Shipping News

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

S S Wrdenfels, Capt. H Sandman, Agents Lionel Edward Ltd. from Hamburg, via Mosowa.

S S Nirpura, Capt. J Warden, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., from Moulmein via Cochin.

S S Moncalieri, Capt. A Politico, Agents Lloyd Triestino from Trieste, via Karachi.

S S City of Canterbury, Capt H Percival, Agents Killick Nixon and Co., from Karachi.

S S City of Johannesburg, Capt. A Gardner, Agents F F Campbell & Co., from New York via Karachi.

DEPARTURES

S S Yadiko Maru, Capt. H Ishi, Agents O S Kaisha, for Kobe via Penang.

S S Moncalieri, Capt. A Politico, Agents Lloyd Triestino, for Kobe via Colombo.

S S Nurjehan, Capt. J F Smith, Agents Turner Morrison & Co., for Calcutta, via Mangalore.

S S Jalabala, Capt. A E Trick, Agents Scindia Steam N Co. for Rangoon via Colombo.

S S Wimborne, Capt T Jones, Agents Madhavlal and Co., for Calcutta.

S S Werdenfels, Capt H Sandman, Agents Lionel Edward for Karachi via Coast Ports.

S S Neuenfels Capt. J Notmeger, Agents Lionel Edward, for Coast Ports.

S S Golconda, Capt. H M MacDonald, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., for Karachi, via Bhavnagar.

LOADING.

S S Shinnoh Maru for China Japan ports.

S S Kenya for African Ports

S S Jaljyoti for Calcutta.

S S Tosari for American Ports via Colombo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, May 3.

4 Elysia, 4211, Karachi, 10-5 Grahams Trading Co.

5 City of Johannesburg, 3583, 8-5 F F Campbell & Co.

7 Wardenfels, 3852, Bhavnagar, N F, L Edwards Ltd.

9 Tango Maru 4238 Japan, 11-5 N. Y. Kaisha.

12 Neuenfels 4996, M'Coast, 8-5, L Edwards Ltd.

15 Kidderpore, 3263, Japan, 4-5, M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Bandra, 1893, Busrah, 8-5, M M & Co.

9 Yahiko Maru, 3395, Japan, 4-5, O S Kaisha.

10-11 Nirpura, 3847, N F N F, M M and Co.

12-13 Moncalieri, 3241, Japan, 4-5 L Triestino.

14 Nurjehan, 3379, Calcutta, 5-5 T Morrison & Co.

15 Lalita, 302, M'Coast, 5-5, Malabar Steamship.

PRINCES DOCK

F Islami, 3617, N F, N F, T Morrison and Co.

K Ellora, 2388 NF NF, M M and Co.

P Jalabala, 2211, Rangoon, 4-5, Scindia S N Co.

D E Golconda, 3203, Bhavnagar, 5-5 M M and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON

Chitral 9-5 P & O S N Co.

Mantua 17-5 P & O S N Co.

FROM NEW YORK

Pres: Polk, 19-4 F F Campbell & Co.

City of Johannesburg 27-4, F F Campbell & Co.

City of Evansville 15-5, F F Campbell & Co.

Martlebank 27-5, F F Campbell & Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Ockenfels 31-5 L Edwards.

FROM KOBE

Ume Maru 11-5 O S Kaisha.

Hofuku Maru 4-5 N Y Kaisha.

Mayebashi Maru 16-5, N Y Kaisha.

Celebes Maru 23-5 O S Kaisha.

Libson Maru 24-5 N Y Kaisha.

Tokushima Maru 25-5 N Y Kaisha.

FROM GENOA.

Victoria 6-5, L Triestino.

FROM TRIESTE.

Moncaliere, 2-5, L Triestino.

Hilda 6-5, L Triestino.

FROM RANGOON.

Jalajyoti 3-5 Scindia S N Co.

Hatipara, 4-5 M M & Co.

Nirpura 4-5 M M & Co.

Garmula 6-5 M M& Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON.

Vicaroy of India, 4-5, M M & Co.

Strathnaver, 11-5, M M & Co.

Ranchi, 18-5 M M & Co.

Maloja, 25-5 M M & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia, 22-5, Graham Trading Co.

FOR GENOA.

Victoria, 9-5, L T Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

City of Perth 2-5, F F Campbell & Co.

City of Johnsburg, 8-5, F F Campbell & Co.

Pres: Adams, 3-5, F F Campbell & Co.

City of Evansvill 20-5, F F Campbell & Co.

Pres. Hays, 31-5 F F Campbell & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Conte Rosso, 23-5, L T Co.

FOR KOBE.

Hofuku Maru 15-5 N Y Kaisha.

Mayebashi Maru 25-5 N Y Kaisha.

Lisbon Maru 30-5 N Y Kaisha.

Tokishima Maru 31-4 N Y Kaisha.

FOR BUSRAH.

Bandra 8-5, M M and Co.

Varsova 9-5, M M and Co.

FOR DURBAN

Kenya 15-5, M M and Co.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST LANDING DATES.

S S Golconda	3-5-35
S S Bandra	3-5-35
S S Kalavati	4-5-35
S S Viceroy of India	3-5-35

EXPORTS.

Bombay, May 4.

S.S. Elysia for Liverpool:—15 bales raw wool Anglo-Siam Corporation; 83 bales raw wool C Lister & Co., 60 bales raw wool Eastern Wool Trading Co; 140 bales raw wool M Nissim; 50 bales cotton raw L O Vora; 25 bales cotton fly In. Products Express Co; 110 bales cotton waste B Karsandas & Co; 640 bags myrabollams J Moolchand and Co; 125 bales cotton G. K. Kaisha; 38 bales woolen rugs C Nanalal and Co.

For Manchester:—38 d/s Castor oil, Swastik Oil Mills; 118 bales cotton waste, L. O. Vora; 50 bales cotton raw B. Karsondas & Co.

S S City of Barcelona for Manchester:—50 bales cotton fly V. A. Save; 250 bales cotton fly Patel Company Ltd., 375 bales cotton fly Langley & Co., 125 bales cotton fly B. Carsondas and Co.

For Liverpool:—500 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 2800 bags groundnut oil cakes M Hoosein & Sons.

For Barcelona:—28 bales cotton fly V A Save; 50 bales cotton thread V A Save; 100 bales cotton G K Kaisha; 225 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 350 bales cotton B Carsondas & Co.

S S City of Johannesburg for Halifax:—100 bags groundnut kernels R Ratilal and Co.

For Montreal:—500 bags groundnut kernels R Ratilal and Co.

S.S. Victoria for Naples:—548 bags castorseed Cotton Agents.

S.S. Tanga Maru for Osaka:—200 bales cotton raw Breul and Co; 500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha; 300 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 300 bales cotton raw V Ladha & Co.

For Kobe:—1300 bales cotton Breul and Co; 500 bales cotton G K Kaisha; 500 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co; 448 bales cotton V Ladha and Co; 54 bales cotton L Ramji and Co.

For Shanghai:—150 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

S. S. Kidderpore for Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

For Kobe:—200 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, May 4.

S.S. City of Rayvelli, Agents L Edwards, from New York:—274 box auto parts; 192 loose tyres; 400 bales old news; 45 cases electric goods; 45 cases machinery; 275 bags soda ash; 50 bundles H lanterns; 472 bundles dyestuff; 45 cases enamel; 67 drums paints; 56 drums caustic soda; 122 cases flash light; 45 cases soap; 200 bags boiler lagging; 64 cases typewriters; 125 bundles P cement; 175 bales paper; 55 cases motors.

From Philadelphia:—1473 drums lubricating oil; 72 drums dyestuff; 61 bags wax.

From Baltimore:—825 bundles copper sheets; 30 drums caustic soda; 29 boxes auto parts.

S S Ranpura, Agents M M and Co., from London:—123 cases provision; 32 cases castor oil; 34 cases cigarettes; 75 cases beer; 120 cases whisky 80 drums painst; 28 cases biscuits; 31 cases films.

From Charante:—251 cases brandy.

From Basle:—110 barrels colour; 15 cases embroidery work.

From Marseilles:—370 bags almonds; 25 cases brandy; 150 bundles soap; 12 cases saffron.

From Gibralter:—33 cases wine.

S S Comorin, Agents M M and Co., from Paris:—77 cases medicine.

From Marseilles:—85 cases vermouth; 12 cases saffron.

RECORD SALE OF KHADI

A Visit To A. I. Swadeshi Exhibition At Rajahmundry

(From Our Own Correspondent).

RAJAHMUNDRY, April 22.

The All-India Swadeshi Exhibition which was held at Rajahmundry in connexion with the Sree Rama Navami came to a successful close on Sunday night.

Among the cottage industries demonstrated at the exhibition P. P. Acharya's handmade physical balance, pottery works of Bezwada, bell metal works of Cochin, engraved cocoanut shells of Malabar, the Rajahmundry crucibles, and the Parlakimidi combs deserve special mention.

The Agricultural department got up a nice show and exhibited different kinds of improved paddy grains and varieties of sugarcane for different soil conditions. Bee keeping industry in its various forms had also been demonstrated. Simplified honey extractor and improved rose pots were the special features of this branch. A bee-hive from Mr. C. Venkatachellam's garden was exhibited. Samples of pure honey extracted was also put up at the exhibition.

RECORD SALE OF KHADI.

The Industries department had exhibited different varieties of soaps manufactured by the Government factory at Calicut and boring tools manufactured in the departmental workshops. The department had also demonstrated the rearing of silk worms and the Eri silk spinning wheel. An improved oven to burn wood charcoal for domestic purposes had also been exhibited.

Different varieties of khaddar were for sale at the exhibition. About Rs. ten thousand worth of khaddar was sold.

FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

The fine arts exhibition conducted by the local Rama Rao Art Society attracted many people. The first prize in art went to Sri. D. Satyavani wife of late D. Rama Rao.

On Sunday evening a public meeting was held on the exhibition grounds with Mr. Cherukuvada Narasimham in the chair. Mr. V. Satyanarayana gave a short account of the exhibition and other activities connected with the exhibition.

SMALL-POX PERSISTS IN PRESIDENCY

Official Report Of Weekly Health Conditions

The following is the official report of the health Conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week-ending April 27:—

PLAGUE

In the presidency there were in all 35 attacks and 22 deaths from plague against 64-25 in the previous week. The returns by districts including Town Circles were as follows:—Kaira 27 attacks and 14 deaths against 28-10; Satara 6-5 against 31-12; Belgaum 2-2 against nil and Kanara 0-1 against 3-1.

CHOLERA

The presidency cholera figures for the week were 51 attacks and 18 death against 51 attacks and 29 deaths in the previous week. Bijapur district reported 45 attacks and 15 deaths against 32-18 in the previous week; Sholapur 3-2 against 18-10; Satara 2-0 against nil and Bombay city 1-1 against nil.

SMALL-POX

Small-pox figures for the week are:—West Khandesh 315 attacks and 49 deaths; Belgaum 308-35; East Khandesh 305-50; Nasik 246-43; Thana 165-13; Ahmedabad 110-68; Kaira 91-26; Ratnagiri 83-5; Satara 82-8; Poona 78815; Kanara 73-22; Bijapur 59-12; Ahmednagar 43-11; Kolaba 324; Surat 30-13; Dharwar 33-9; Sholapur 28-4; Broach 13-2; Panch Mahals 14-10; Bombay Suburban 7-0; Karachi 18-8; Hyderabad 88-41; Nawabshah 1-0; Thar Parkar 6-1; Larkana 1-0; and Bombay city 116-72; Total 2,345 attacks and 518 deaths against 2,607-480 in the previous week.

Poona city reported 8 attacks and 8 deaths from small-pox against 15-13 in the previous week.

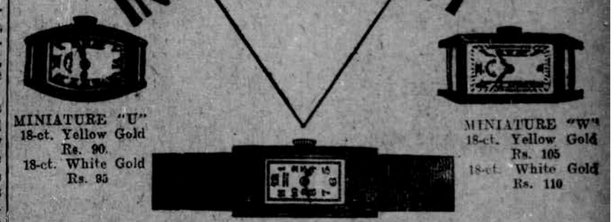
CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER

Twenty-five attacks and 14 deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the presidency during the week as against 16 attacks and 8 deaths in the previous week. Ahmedabad city reported 12 attacks and 8 deaths; Poona city 4-3; Bombay city 5-1; Dholka town 1-0; Bijapur town 1-1; Karwar 1-1 and Sind Convict Gang, Hyderabad 1-0.

INFLUENZA

One death from influenza was reported from Bombay city during the week and Ahmedabad town recorded 1 attack and 1 death.

EXEMPLIFYING DAINTINESS AND INDIVIDUALITY



MINIATURE "U"
18-ct. Yellow Gold Rs. 90.
18-ct. White Gold Rs. 95

MINIATURE "W"
18-ct. Yellow Gold Rs. 105
18-ct. White Gold Rs. 110

MINIATURE "X"
18-ct. Yellow Gold Rs. 125
18-ct. White Gold Rs. 130

BAGUETTE "G"
18-ct. Yellow Gold Body with 18-ct. White Gold Ornaments Rs. 175

BAGUETTE "I"
18-ct. Yellow Gold Body with 18-ct. White Gold Ornaments Rs. 175.

BAGUETTE "A"
18-ct. Yellow Gold Rs. 115
Solid Platinum Rs. 175

& PERFECT CRAFTSMANSHIP

BUY A WEST END

WEST END WATCH Co
BOMBAY CALCUTTA

SEND FOR LARGE FREE CATALOGUE

Have you seen *the new* Marbelite Case for WILLIAMS Shaving Stick?

USE RELOAD STICKS OF SOAP — THEY COST LESS!

Neat....handsome....colorful....hygienic. The Marbelite Case marks another advance in Williams Shaving Service.

It is as distinguished, as exquisite, as the Williams Stick, itself. Men everywhere praise Williams lather, so rich, so thick, so luxurious for shaving. So economical, too, since re-load sticks of soap can be purchased for the Marbelite Case at less cost.

Try Williams Aqua Velva, too. It cares for tiny scratches left by the razor—safeguards the skin against sun and wind—keeps the face comfortable and fit all day long, just as Williams lather leaves it.

Williams
TRADE MARK

"HOLDER-TOP" SHAVING STICK

Representatives:
MARTIN & HARRIS LTD.
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, DELHI, KARACHI, LAHORE, MADRAS.

Men Made Young

Vigour Increased In 24 Hours

If you feel old before your time, and unable to enjoy the pleasures of youth, take Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs and restore your Manhood, Vitality and Energy. Big results in 24 hours. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are a new discovery and guaranteed to build new blood and a strong body and make a new man of you in one week or money back on return of empty package. At all chemists or Muller MacLean, Bombay.

New Prices

The Lowest in

Bombay!

NEW designs!

NEW colours!

We are now displaying a magnificent variety of leather Materials, specially made to make modern fashion even more charming. You are cordially invited to come and see whatever you need in Leather materials.

BOOT SHOES
FANCY CHUMPLES
LEATHER GOODS,
etc., etc.

You save by buying at our shop. Your satisfaction is guaranteed.

GOLDFIELD LEATHER WORKS
PIRBHOY MANSION,
Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE MEN WANTING AN AGENCY IN WHICH THEY CAN MAKE MONEY NOW SHOULD WRITE TO

ZENITH LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LTD
APOLLO ST, FORT,
BOMBAY.

YOUR

SELLER'S LOTUS HONEY

It cures inflamation of the eyes. Loss of sight, Imperfect sight, Nyctalopia, Aching Pain in the eye, Tired and heavy feeling in the eye-lids, Bloody eyes, Excess of Rheum, Fleshy growth in the eye, Burning in the eye, Granular eye-lids, Leucoma Glaucoma, Cataract, Corneal Opacities, etc., etc. Literature free.

P. M. ZAVERI & Co.,
CHEMISTS,
Princess Street, BOMBAY, 2.
Beware of Imitation—Insist on "SELLER'S"

Large Decrease In World Supply Of Cotton

JAPAN SOMEWHAT HESITANT BUYER

Bombay, April 25

In a recent issue of the "Liverpool Daily Post" a plea was made for a return to sanity and the happier days when a cotton opinion could be based on cotton facts and was not subject to the prognostications of politicians, state Messrs. Langley and Co.

How heartily we, and we think most other people, agree with that view.

And the tragedy of it is that so far as America is concerned it was not the cotton trade but a banking system completely paralysed in a mass of frozen assets which called for Mr. Roosevelt's first action on coming into office in 1933.

Just as in 1920-21 when spot cotton in New York dropped from a high of 40 cents to a low of 10.85 but recovered the next season to a high of 23.75 and within two seasons had touched 37.65, the cotton trade, left alone, could have taken care of itself.

Similarly, in 1927 spot cotton recovered to 23.90 from a low the previous season of 12.15.

There were no economic dictators in those days. In years of surpluses the market took its medicine and the clean out fitted it for quick recovery.

Meanwhile, the present steadiness in the New York market looks to us more than usually well founded.

WORLD SUPPLY

The total world supply of cotton for the season ending in July of this year is just over three million bales less than the supply for last year.

Of these figures almost the whole reduction was in American cotton. But with demand running principally on outsiders for the last six months that supply is running out and more attention is being forced on to American styles.

In recent reports we have several times emphasised the difficulty of buying 15/16" to 1" American cotton here in India. From the fact that Indian staple cotton has recently been sold at 1 1/4 pence on the Liverpool-American contract, a reasonable conclusion would seem to be that the buying of American cotton is equally difficult on the continent.

If this is so and more than five million bales are to remain tucked up in the 12 cents loan, then why should the market decline?

In Bombay, trading during and since the Easter holidays has been relatively active and the market has remained impressively firm.

EXPORT ENQUIRY

In spite of the fact that, viewed superficially, Indian contracts look dear relative to American contracts, there has recently been more than a little revival in export inquiry. One of the principal reasons for this is, in our opinion, the fact that whereas American cotton is not obtainable on a normal basis relative to American contracts the Indian cotton for which the demand is now running has been Oomras and Bengals both of which styles are at very considerable discounts relative to Broach which alone is out of contact with export inquiry.

Japan has been a somewhat hesitant buyer but the demand from that quarter is broader than it was a week ago while China has been more active than for some considerable time.

Internal conditions in China have seldom been more depressing and in pursuing his present policy in silver. Mr. Roosevelt has created for China a position diametrically opposed to that which he considers beneficial in America.

But the rise in silver has meanwhile not only brought China into the Indian market for actual cotton but has provided the stimulus for speculative enthusiasm in futures.

The old crop outlook is, to our mind, essentially sound.

Stocks in Bombay, including those held by merchants and mills, are 781,807 bales against 1,183,155 last year. These stocks include a fair quantity of undesirable cotton and with selection becoming more difficult stocks, particularly of Oomras, appear barely adequate to meet shipment requirements up to the arrival of new crop some six months ahead.

There is this morning some liquidation in old crop by the bull group but selling has recently been directed principally to the new April/May 1936 contract. This contract is benefitting to some extent from the strength in old crop but, relative to Americans, looks dear.

There is still a considerable short interest in Broach July/August and in view of the broader demand for actual cotton and the inadequacy of supplies of the more desirable qualities we favour purchases of Broach July/August at present rates and on any recessions.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, May 3.

	Season to date	This week	Corresponding Season 1933-34	Week 1934	
Total in Sight (excluding linters)	7,560	64	11,318	138	bales
Forwarded to American Mills including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	4,051	90	4,900	118	"
Exports from U.S. Ports	4,094	92	6,654	132	"
Of which to Japan	1,338	29	1,591	66	"
Of which to China	104	1	234	3	"
Of which to Great Britain	656	14	1,152	13	"
Of which to Germany	347	6	1,293	10	"
Stock at New York	—	18	—	73	"
Stock at U.S. Ports	—	1,952	—	2,943	"
Stock at U.S. Interior Towns	—	1,394	—	1,446	"
World's Visible Supply	—	6,712	—	9,156	"
Of which American Cotton	—	4,760	—	6,666	"
Forwarded to World's Mills, (excluding linters)	8,118	191	11,205	232	"
Receipts at U.S. Ports	4,187	16	7,166	77	"

N.B. All figures are in thousands..

PIECEGOODS & YARN

Bombay, May 3.

PIECE-GOODS.

	Rs. a. p. Per lb.
Grey, Unbleached—	
Longcloth (standard Quality)	0 10 2
Longcloth (Fine Quality)	0 15 3
Shirtings	0 9 10
Shirtings (Vegetable Quality)	0 9 2
Leopard Cloth	0 9 3
Dhoties (upto 1|2" nakhi Border)	0 10 2
Dhoties (Calcutta, 5|8" P.B.)	0 14 6
Drills	0 8 4
Domestics	0 8 4
Domestic	0 8 7
Salita	0 10 0
Chaddars	0 10 1
White Bleached.—	**Per Piece**
Longcloth	9 3 4
Drill	8 8 4
Yarn.—	**Per lb.**
4s (All Waste)	Not Quoted
6-1|2s (All Waste)	Not Quoted
8-1|2s	0 5 3
10-1|2s	0 5 6
12-1|2s	0 5 10
16s	0 7 6
20s	0 8 0
24s	0 8 11
32s	0 10 4
40s	0 11 11
60s	1 1 0
80s	1 6 9

Labour Dispute

Messrs. M and B Stern state:—

Prompt mediation in the automobile labour dispute by Government officials and the pregnant expectation over Mr. Oscar Johnson's releasing co-operative holdings against purchases of new crop futures led to an appreciable advance. Weather conditions are slightly favourable.

Preliminary Cabinet Cotton Committee observations are expected to be drawn up about the 13th instant and it is difficult to guess the outcome owing to the division of opinions in the Cabinet rank on the Process Tax.

It looks as if the present advance may be carried somewhat further but we prefer realising part profits on such up-turns with a view to replacing should there be any adverse news on the Committee's findings.

WALL-STREET MARKETS

New York, May 3

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

	Dollars.
Amer Forn Power Com	8
Amer Forn Power Gold D	63
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P.	17
Electric Bond Common	6
Electric Bond 5 dol. Pfd	43
Columbia Gas	6
American Tel and Tel	115
Western Union Telg	25 1/2
Radio Corporation	5
Chesapeake and Ohio	42
New York Central	16 1/4
Baltimore and Ohio R R	11
Erie R R	9
Pennsylvania R R	21
Union Pacific R R	99
Great North Pfd	42
National Distillers	24
Hiram Walker	25
Amr Tobacco B	85
Canadian Pacific	10
Bethelehem Steel	36
United States Steel	32 1/4
American Smelting	44
Int Nickel of Canada	27 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	13 3/4
Kennecott Copper	18
Cerro de Pasco Copper	18
International Harvestor	41
Ford Motors of Canada A	28
General Motor	30 3/4
Packard Motor	5
General Electric	24
St Oil of N J	43
Atlantic Refining	23
Socony	14
Plymouth Oil	10
American Radiator	13
Chase Bank	21 1/2
National City Bank	20
Sun Life of Canada	295
Celanese Corp of Amr	22
General Foods	34
National Dairy	14
Du Pont de Nemours	97
Amr Water Works 6 per cent Pfd	60

Total business 1 1/4 million

Market improved closing firm. Carloadings 51000 units down.

GREAT ACTIVITY IN LONDON SILVER

Exports To U. S. A.

We have received the following report from Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., London, dated London, April 17:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £192,556,399 on the 10th instant, showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday.

In the open market about £2,000,000 of bar gold was available at fixing during the week; demand was again general and business active though on rather a smaller scale during the last few days.

The return of the National Bank of Belgium for the 11th instant shows an increase in the gold holding of about £8,100,000 as compared with the previous return; this brings the total influx of gold since the devaluation of the Belga to over £20,000,000. It is worthy of note that forward Belgas are now at a premium and the return of confidence in the Belga must be very gratifying to the new Government.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 8th instant to mid-day on the 15th instant:

IMPORTS.

	£
British South Africa	412,044
British India	326,942
British Malaya	41,632
Hongkong	54,290
Australia	22,509
British Guiana	13,053
Sweden	50,000
Netherlands	2,716,397
Belgium	35,440
France	7,325,937
Switzerland	1,112,377
Other countries	12,875
	12,123,496

EXPORTS.

	£
Sweden	1,703,439
Netherlands	309,600
France	590,175
Switzerland	27,674
U. S. A.	1,782,170
Venezuela	70,000
Other countries	4,194
	4,487,252

The s.s. "Strathaird" which sailed from Bombay on the 13th instant carried gold to the value of £158,000 consigned to London.

The Transvaal gold output for March 1935 amounted to 882,309 fine ounces as compared with 821,246 fine ounces for February 1935 and 874,112 fine ounces for March 1934.

SILVER.

During the past week there has been great activity in the market and prices moved very sharply upwards. The rise was due to intense speculative demand following the announcement made by the United States Treasury on the 10th instant that its buying price for newly-mined domestic silver was raised from 64.1/2 to 71 cents per ounce. Further impetus was given to the movement by the news received the next day that the Senate Agricultural Committee had approved a bill providing for the purchase of silver until a ratio of 16 to 1 with gold had been established.

Not only was there a wave of speculative buying, but the news deterred sellers and, as a result, after successive rises of 3/4d. and 1.5/8d., prices on the 12th instant reached 31.5/16d. and 31.7/16d. for cash and two months delivery respectively—these being the highest touched since January 1926.

Buying orders were received from the Indian Bazaars and China with speculators generally active, whilst the high level naturally attracted a good deal of profit-taking, the volume of business being very large. Purchases for the American Treasury have not been much in evidence.

In view of the rapid rise, yesterday's reaction was not unexpected and was assisted by the firmness of sterling following the Budget statement. However, confidence in the outlook for silver is still manifest, although sharp fluctuations in prices may occur from time to time.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 8th instant to mid-day on the 15th instant:—

IMPORTS.

	£
Aden & Dependencies	9,937
Nyasaland Protectorate	6,417
British India	138,224
Australia	47,055
New Zealand	96,474
Germany	30,462
Netherlands	39,000
Belgium	14,981
France	10,062
French Somaliland	36,411
Hungary	26,000
Egypt	7,100
Japan	46,771
Iraq	7,230
Other countries	6,112
	522,233

EXPORTS.

	£
Sweden	2,400
Netherlands	22,220
France	152,544
Germany	1,658
Italy	2,096
U. S. A.	377,335
Other countries	1,315
	559,568

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 11th instant to the 17th instant was $4.86.1/4 and the lowest $4.83.1/4.

Stocks in Shanghai on the 13th instant consisted of about 8,700,000 ounces in sycee, 265,000,000 dollars and 46,000,000 ounces in bar silver, as compared with about 9,300,000 ounces in sycee, 260,000,000 dollars and 46,000,000 ounces in bar silver on the 6th instant.

MANCHESTER COTTON TRADE

Good Demand For American Cotton Yarn

LIVERPOOL, April 17

A Liverpool firm writes:—

Trade has shown a slight improvement during the week, particularly in the American section; the Egyptian section remains quiet. It is reported that Egyptian mills with over a million weight of Yarn on their books have had to stop completely for lack of delivery instructions. More mills are going on to Staple Fibre though reports from manufacturers are to the effect that great improvements will have to be made in the Fibres wet strength before it can become a serious competitor to cotton.

CLOTH.

The visit of the Egyptian Mission to Manchester has had the effect of drawing attention to the great discrepancy between our imports from Egypt and our exports to them. As recently as 1924, 77 per cent. of Egypt's Textile import came from this country whereas last year we only supplied 20 per cent. Japan's textile export to Egypt rose from only 4 per cent. in 1924 to 68 per cent. last year. There is more enquiry from India but no bulk buying. Here and there substantial lines of poplins have been booked and there is more offering but at exceptionally keen prices. Turkey Reds have attracted a fair amount of attention and an appreciable business has been arranged in prints, mock violes, fancies and dyed goods.

Taking India as a whole, turnover has shown a reasonable improvement, but it is a very long way from giving satisfaction. At the same time, some of the leading shippers have admitted that their order books are a good deal healthier than at this time last year.

Ceylon has been operating more freely in white shirtings, mulls, prints and dyed goods, and some of the transactions have been for substantial quantities. Very little is being sold either for Shanghai or Hong-Kong, though there is a more general enquiry for coloured stripe poplins, brocades and fancies.

Several South American markets, especially the Argentine and Colombia, have operated on a more extensive scale. Split printers and dyed jeans in particular have attracted wider attention and a number of smaller lines of poplins, linings and fancies have gone through. Competition for this business has been keen and in many instances manufacturers' margins have been cut very fine.

YARN

Some good weights of coarse and medium counts have been booked by American spinners but Egyptian spinners need delivery instructions more urgently than new orders. Price cutting is still in evidence each group blaming the others for weak selling. Staple Fibre is cutting into the Leicester trade.

The following official figures will probably be of interest showing the increasing proportion of spindles on Egyptian cotton:—

	Spindles on Egypt.	Total Spindles at work in Lancashire.
1913	14,299,760	55,652,820
1922	14,419,329	56,605,176
1932	17,186,000	52,776,000
1935	17,369,000	43,756,000

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 3

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company.	Latest prices. £
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy Stock	86 0 0
Bengal Iron 7 1/2 per cent Preference	0 12 6
Bengal-Nagpur Railway Ord Stock	104 10 0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0 10 0
Cables and Wireless 7 1/2 per cent Ord A Stock	18 5 0
Calcutta Electric Sup Copn Ord	3 4 3
Calcutta Tramways Ordy	1 15 0
Cawnpore Electric Sup Ord	2 3 0
Delhi Electric Sup Ord	3 1 3
Foreign Railway Inv Trust 5 per cent Prf Stk	31 0 0
Genl and Coml Invest Trust Defd Stk	81 0 0
East India Distilleries and S F ord	1 1 9
Eastern Bank Ltd	6 14 0
Great Western Railway Ord Stock	50 5 0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bankg Corpn	125 0 0
Imperial Airways Ltd Ord	2 5 9
Indian Copper Corporation ord	0 2 6
Indian Iron and Steel 7 1/2 per cent Debs	107 0 0
Rangoon Electric Tram and S Ord	2 1 0
Shahdara Saharanpur L Railway 4 1/2 per cent Deb	94 0 0

Trading In Cotton Hopelessly Confused In New York

BURDEN OF PROCESSING TAX

NEW YORK, April 1

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach & Company have issued the following cotton review:—

The impossible situation of having had to buy cotton at 12cent in conformity with the Government "peg" price and sell goods on an approximate 10 cent market has practically stagnated the trade during the past fortnight. Reports from Washington of numerous proposed changes in the Agricultural programme have served to increase the feeling of uncertainty. Talk of an export subsidy brought in quite active foreign buying, largely in the form of undoing open spreads between American and foreign markets on fears of narrowing differences.

Steady trade buying of the near positions in the form of price fixing has been under way with little incentive for buying the new crop until something is divulged by Washington regarding its future loan policy. Old crop premiums have increased in consequence.

TRADE CONFUSED.

The trade is hopelessly confused by the multiplicity of proposals emanating from Washington which include plans for using 30 per cent. of gross receipts from import duties for paying export subsidies and for reimbursing the farmers in the Government crop control plan; Senator George's amendment to the work relief bill which would permit the use of a portion of the $4,800,000,000 fund for making benefit payments to cotton farmers and the suspension of the processing tax, and an amendment to the Agricultural appropriation bill to defer payment of the tax until the manufactured product was ready for the market.

MILL INDUSTRY.

Domestic mill interests who protested against the burden of the processing tax were rebuffed last week by a statement from Secretary Wallace that the processing tax will not be eliminated and that with cotton at its present price, there is more possibility of an increase than otherwise.

Elimination of the processing tax, he said, would force the abandonment of the cotton adjustment programme.

In a radio address to the nation last week, he stated that the New Deal's reciprocal trade experiment could not continue without a larger degree of public support and that the alternative would be a turn to *regimentation* of American economic life and activities which would make devices like the AAA seem insignificant.

It is small wonder that business initiative is at a low ebb. Spinners both here and abroad will be little disposed to buy except for barest requirements until the situation is clarified here, as well as abroad where political developments and the gold bloc currency position are paramount.

GREAT CONFUSION.

In its weekend review Standard Statistics Company says, "industry at the present time is in a greater state of confusion....than at any time since the inception of the New Deal.... Business dominated by political trends ....clear indication future course of activity rests largely in the hands of our legislators....managements will limit purchases to hand-to-mouth basis; funds will not be borrowed for expansion purposes and new productive enterprises and private initiative will be largely eliminated."

ABNORMAL STATE.

Our Atlanta representative writes as follows:—

"There exists at present a condition in cotton which has never before been seen in that commodity. "Water, water everywhere but not a drop to drink." Millions of bales are absolutely retired from sale until at least August 1st, unless the price should reach about 13 cent in the interior. The 12 cent loan, plus carrying charges, now amounts to about 12¼ cent. Since the recent break farmers who had not borrowed on their cotton have been rushing it in and borrowing the 12 cent. In spite of the great surplus of American, the only available cotton is the hedged stocks owned by cotton merchants. These stocks have been greatly reduced and the grades and staples most generally used and needed by mills are exceedingly scarce, the basis very high and getting higher all the time."

Regarding the new crop, there have been beneficial rains in Oklahoma and other sections of the belt, planting preparations continue active, and owing to better financial conditions in the South, ample use of mules, fertilizer and new machinery may be expected to result in a large yield per acre for the coming crop.

Unless the Government changes its policy and makes its holdings of old crop cotton available at prices which will enable mills to operate profitably, we anticipate a further contraction of spinning activity, little or no improvement in exports, a continuation of widening old and new crop differences and a general trend toward lower prices, provided new crop prospects continue favourable and nothing develops to inspire a substantial outside demand.

Steel Beams

AND Other SECTIONAL MATERIALS

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,

SOHRAB HOUSE, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

A

TRIUMPHANT MARCH

in

NEW BUSINESS

YEAR	PAID FOR
1928	18,59,000
1929	36,37,000
1930	56,95,000
1931	68,74,500
1932	75,65,000
1933	1,29,17,000
1934	1,56,07,000

THE

BOMBAY MUTUAL

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.

Born In 1871 & Going Strong.

Fort, BOMBTY.

Rise In Cement Shares

Market Displays Good Tone

STEEL SHARES VERY STEADY

BOMBAY, May 4.

The Share Bazar opened quiet but steady and with good enquiry for cement shares, prices recorded steady improvement in all speculative shares. Tata Steel and Hydro Electric shares were fairly active but later on met long liquidation. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range and the tone of the market was very steady throughout the session. Business was restricted and the market will remain closed on Monday.

TEXTILE MILLS.

	Bombay, May 4.	
100 Ahm. Advance	285	0
500 Bom. Cotton	40	0
250 Bombay Dyeing	881	4
250 Bradbury	108	12
100 Century	286	4
100 Central India	332	8
100 Colaba	132	8
100 Cooria	107	8
100 Crescent	7	4
250 Currim	5	0
250 David	60	0
250 Dawn	380	0
1 E D Sassoon	0	3 3
100 Finlay	111	4
100 Gokak	191	4
1000 Hindustan	1,725	0
100 Indore	75	0
50 Kastoorchand	0	8
100 Khatau	70	0
100 Kohinoor	209	6
250 Laxmi	685	0
100 Madhavji	11	0
250 Madras United	45	0
1000 Morarji	1,050	0
250 Modeg	57	8
50 Mysore	108	12
200 New Great	160	0
100 Oosmanshahi	57	8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, May 4

Century 281 286 285 288 285 286/4
Bombay Dyeing 877 882 880 885 880 886/4
Kohinoor 208 206 209 208 210 209/6
Central India 328 335 332
New Great 155 153 160 157 160
Simplex 85 88 86 88 90/10
Swadeshi 210 212 211/4
Bundi 46/8 46/6 47/2 47
1 Cement 397 401 400 416 410 408 411/4
Punjab 26/2 27 26/12
Shahabad 416 430 435 430 428/12
Andhra 1663 1677 1672 1667 1672/8
Tata Hydro 180 181 180
Tata Power 1552 1580 1565 1578 1562 1568 1572 1570
Tram Ord 156/4
T Steel Defd 722 717 740 727 731 728 732 730 735 720 727 723 720
T Steel Ord 147/8 150/4 148/8 149 148 148/8 148
Tata Steel 2nd Pref 170 171 170/12
Bellapur 315 312 316 313 315 314 315
B Steam 286 290
B Burma 358 356 357 355 357 356/4

100 Phoenix	328	12
25 Sassoon Silk	39	0
1000 Sholapur	2,300	0
50 Simplex	90	10
100 Swadeshi	211	4
100 Swan	82	0
25 Tata	13	0
500 Vishnu	1425	0
1000 Western	900	0
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda	95	8
25-50 Central	34	12
500 Imperial	1,530	0
125-500 Imp. Cont.	375	0
50-100 India	119	8
5 Union	5	4
CEMENTS.		
10 Bundi	47	2
70 Gwalior	113	12
160 Indian	411	4
40 Katni Defd.	1,350	0
100 Katni Ord.	392	8
75 Okha	222	8
10 Punjab	26	12
100 Shahbad	428	12
70 United	87	8
INSURANCE		
15-100 Jupiter	12	0
15-75 New India	41	12
200 Oriental	4600	0
10-100 Vulcan	7	10
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahmedabad Old	160	0
1000 Andhra Valley	1,672	8
10 Ajmer	11	0
50 Bombay Tram	156	4
100 Bombay Suburban	177	8
10 Broach	11	8
100 Karachi	230	0
100 Poona	217	8
100 Surat	198	2
100 Tata Hydro	180	0
1000 Tata Power	1,570	0
RAILWAYS.		
500 Ahm Prantij	862	2
100 Amr. Patty	116	4
100 C Province	91	4
100 Dhond Baramati	93	8
100 Gujarat	70	0
100 Mandra Bhon	95	8
100 Pachora Jamner	92	0
100 Sara Sirajgunge	93	0
500 Tapty Valley	770	0
MININGS		
10 Shivrajpur	26	0
30 Tata Steel Defd.	720	0
75 Tata Steel Ord.	148	4
MISCELLANEOUS.		
100 Alcock	170	0
50 Belapur Sugar	315	0
250 Bombay Steam	290	0
125 Bombay Burma	356	4
15 Bom. Burma Contry.	117	8
8sh. Br B Petrol	3	6
50 Bombay Telephone	106	3
100 Indian Mesching	138	12

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT.

Bombay, May 4

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 92/15
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 92/15
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 106/8
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 106/8
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 116/14
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 116/14

TAX FREES.

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 105/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 116
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 101/10

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH).

3 per cent 1941 100/11
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 101/14
4 per cent 1943 105/13
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 111/4
5 per cent 1930/44 108
5 per cent 1940/43 109/6
5 per cent 1935 100/10
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/2
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 101/8

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 102/0
4 per cent M Deb 1974 101/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 101/12
5 per cent M Deb 1959 112/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954 123
6 per cent K P T 1956 123
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 106/8

Note: 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened to-day at Rs. 93 and declined to Rs. 92/12. and closed at Rs. 92/15.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, May 4

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/16
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32
To 15th May
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 June
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 July
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32 Mail.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/16 June
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 277 1/8
Banks selling T T 275 1/8
Banks buying T T 272 3/8
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 550
Banks buying D D 560
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 53 5/8
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 53 5/8
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 3/8 nominal
Banks buying T T 77 3/4 nominal
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 164 1/2
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 114
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 1/2
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 89
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.83 5/8 3rd instant
Shanghai/London 1/8 1/2 4th instant
Japan/London 1/2 5/32 4th instant
Java/London 7.15 4th instant.
London/Paris 73.35 3rd instant
London/Belgium 28.59 3rd instant
London/Switzerland 14.95 1/2 3rd instant
London/Italy 58.75 3rd instant
London/Berlin 12.02 3rd instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 3rd instant
London/New York 4.84 3rd instant
London/Amsterdam 7.16 3rd instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.
Gold £7-4-4 2nd instant £7-3-11 1/2 3rd instant
Silver London Ready 32 3/8 2nd instant 33 3/8 3rd instant
Silver London Forward 32 1/3 2nd instant 33 9/16 3rd instant
Silver New York Ready 71 1/2 nominal 2nd instant 73 3rd instant
London discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent 2nd instant 9/16 per cent 3rd instant
London discounts 6 mos 11/16 per cent 2nd instant 5/8 per cent 3rd instant
Imperial Bank itate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 2 per cent.
3 Mos. 2 1/2 per cent.
6 Mos. 2 1/4 per cent.
Tone: Steady.

100 Ind. Radio Defd.	505	0
100 Ind. Radio Ordy.	491	14
100 Port Canning	592	8
15 Scindia	10	6
30 Tata Construction	76	0
25 Tata Oil	18	4
PREFERENCE.		
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1,340	0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	280	0
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	78	8
5 p.c. Central India	503	12
7 p.c. Katni 1st	133	12
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	143	12
7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	14	0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	141	4
7½ p c Tata Power	1375	0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	175	0
7½ p c Tata Steel 2nd	170	12
5½ p.c. Tata Mill	14	0
7 p.c. Vishnu	635	0

NEW YORK COTTON

Bombay, May 4

On Friday, the New York cotton futures market was quiet but firm on absence of selling influenced by strength of Wall Street market and spot houses buying. Commission houses were buying new crop months and the market displayed good tone. Business was small pending Washington developments. The market opened at a rise of 3 points with July 11.79. There was scattered selling which resulted in a decline of one point from the opening level and July was quoted 11.78. This was the lowest level for the day and prices steadily advanced 9 points from the lowest level. The market closed at a net rise of 11 to 13 points. Spot cotton prices closed 10 points up at 12.25c per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 8 to 10 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 7 points at 12.36c. per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York July highest 11.87 plus 11 (2-57 p.m.)
Lowest 11.78 plus 02 (10-4 a.m.)
Liverpool July highest 6.49 plus 08 (3-15 p.m.)
Lowest 6 44 plus 03 (1-15 p.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Market is very steady. The 'spot' market is firm. The stock here continues to decrease. Our opinion is that the market will advance moderately.

Liverpool: Contracts scarce. Think America determined to raise prices. Bullish.

New York: Some commission houses buying new crop months. Spot houses buying July. Narrow market. Market may go somewhat higher.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents:

Acreage ideas smaller. belief more land being leased to Government.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 4.

July	11.90
October	11.59
December	11.65
January	11.70
March	11.76
Middling Spot	12.30

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, May 4.

May	11.83
July	11.86
October	11.52
Middling Spot	12.36

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, May 4.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	Nil
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	8,000

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, May 4.

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS:

May 1935	8.10
July 1935	8.11
October 1935	8.10
November 1935	8.08
January 1936	8.08
F.G.F. Spot	8.40

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, May 4.

BROACH (Good Staple):—

Fully Good	5.91
Fine	6.06
Superfine	6.21

OOMRA (No. 1 Staple):—

Fine	5.94
Superfine	6.09
Choice	6.24

BENGAL:—

Good	3.87
Fully Good	3.97
Fine	4.07

SCINDE—

Fully Good	3.97
Fine	4.07
Superfine	4.17

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, May 4.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate unchanged.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate unchanged.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate unchanged.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate unchanged.
Interest Day to Day Loan unchanged.
Interest 7 days' market loan unchanged.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May 4.

T.T. London on:—

Berlin	12.01
Amsterdam	7.16
Brussels	28.58
Madrid	33.43
Milan	58.65
Berne	14.96
Paris	73.37
Prague	115.87
T.T. London on New York closing rate	4.83

OILS.

London, May 4.

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt: May sellers 20|3.
Linseed Oils naked London per cwt: June|Aug. sellers 20|9.

LONDON RUBBER

London, May 4.

Spot and first standard Ribbed [illegible]

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Bombay, May 4

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 4 points on Friday with July 6.45. There was moderate covering of new crop months and local switching. Offerings were light. Later on there was some selling by local operator which met with straddle buying and fair trade calling. The market closed at a rise of 6 to 8 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 2 points at 6.81d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a rise of 3 points. At the close May was quoted 5.97, July 5.95 and October 5.93.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

There was fair enquiry for Egyptian cotton. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 5 points and Spot cotton prices closed 2 points up at 8.38. Upper futures advanced 4 to 5 points and Spot cotton prices declined 6 points at 7.87.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet but irregular. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 8 to 6 points and Ashmouni futures closed one point down to 4 points up.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, May 4.
19-12 a.m. To-day's Quotations

	Price
May 1935	6.55
June 1935	6.52
July 1935	6.50
August 1935	6.38
September 1935	6.30
October 1935	6.23
November 1935	6.20
December 1935	6.19
January 1936	6.19
February 1935	6.19
March 1916	6.19
April 1936	6.18
May 1936	6.18
Middling Spot	6.85

SEEDS

London, May 4.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton: May sellers £9-8-9.
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton: May|June sellers £11-12-6.
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton: May|June sellers £12-5-0.
Rapeseed Toria Hull Continent, c.i.f. ton: May|June sellers £12-12-6.
Castorseed Bombay c.i.f. ton: May|June sellers £12-0-0
Cottonseed Bombay c.i.f. ton. No offers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, May 4.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels: May sellers 24|3.
Wheat Barletta Russo Parcels: May sellers 24|6.
South Australian, Parcels: May sellers 27|6.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, May 4.

The market was unchanged.

COFFEE NEW YORK

New York, May 4.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality): 9-7|8.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, May 4

The local silver market was quiet but steady and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Vaishakh delivery fluctuated between Rs. 81/2 and Rs. 80/10. The gold market was fairly steady with a limited business.

Yesterday New York silver prices advanced by 1 1/4 cents to 72 1/2 cents. Montreal silver futures advanced 130 to 200 points with May 73.00, July 74.30 and September 75.00. Shanghai T T on London was quoted at 1-8 1/2.

London market was 3/16d. up to-day and the local market was quiet as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready silver	79	14	0
1st settlement	80	2	0
2nd settlement	80	8	0
Ready gold	35	13	6
1st settlement	35	14	0
2nd settlement	35	15	0

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 4.

Spot	33-9/16
Forward	33-3/4

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 4.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7-4-1.

BAR GOLD EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

Bombay, May 4

Bar gold worth Rs. 13,56,151 was exported from Bombay during the week ended May 4.

The whole shipment was for London optional New York, Paris or Amsterdam, it was shipped aboard the s.s. 'Viceroy of India', which sailed from Bombay for London on Saturday afternoon.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 2,27,39,55,590.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL

Bombay, May 4.

London market—
Standard Copper Cash (buyers) £32-5
Standard Copper Cash (sellers) £32-7-6
Standard Copper 3 months £32-15-0
Electrolytic Copper £36
New York—
Blue Eagle 9.25 cents
Non-Blue Eagle 7 1/2 cents
Bombay market—
Yellow metal sheets 4'x4'x21lbs./Rs. 32 8|112 Rs. 30-8

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 4

Following a rise of 11 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened at Rs. 240/4 for Broach J/A and advanced to Rs. 241/4 on short covering and scattered buying. Later on there was some profit taking by prominent operator and prices declined to Rs. 239/12. At this level there was some buying and the market was steady.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 5 points and closed at a rise of 3 points. There was profit-taking in the local market which depressed prices. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs.	a	p.
Broach A/M.	246	12	0
Broach J/A.	238	12	0
New Broach A/M.	225	0	0
Oomra May	214	8	0
Oomra July	214	0	0
New Oomra D/J	200	0	0
Bengal May	137	8	0
Bengal July	139	0	0
New Bengal D/J	139	0	0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, May 4.

	Extra Spr.	Fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G Bengal—						
U P	...	147	142	138	135	
Panjab	...	147	142	138	135	
Rajputana	...	148	143	139	136	
Oomra No. 3	222	219	216	212	...	
C. P. No. 1	239	236	233	229	...	
C. P. No. 2	229	226	223	219	...	
Broach No. 2	...	257	253	249	244	
Punjab-Ame.	...	287	283	279	274	
Surat	...	337	333	329	324	
Rajpipla	...	337	333	329	324	
Navsari	...	342	338	334	329	

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, May 4.

85 Khatav Mill Kotkapura 10 on
100 G G Kesha Telhara 217 1/2
50 Kotkapura Anjangaon 3 1/2 on
50 Kotkapura Khandwa 5 off
400 Langli and Co. Akola 5 on
200 G G Kesha and Co. Jalgaon 1 off
200 G G Kesha and Co. Dhamangaon 4 1/2 on
81 Narshi Nagshi Anjangaon 3 on
75 Narshi Nagshi Pusad 4 on
50 Langli and Co. Munwath Road 1 on
129 G G Kesha and Co. Palaj Bhavbhav.
125 Breul and Co. Khamgaon 2 on

READY OCTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 4

Bengal Superfine	156
Bengal Fine	146
Bengal F G	142
Sindh-Punjab Fine	146
Sindh-Punjab F G	142
Wardha-Hingt	239
Nagpur/Savner	241
Pundhurna	324
Yeotmal	222
Arvi	222
Ellichpur	221
Berar	216/218
Khamgaon	218/220
Mulkapur	212/214
Khandesh	211/214
Jalna/Sailu	211/214
Burwah-Sanavad	217/219
Broach Fine	257
Punjab/American	284
Punjab/American mix	284
Cambodia	319
Compta Good	289
Kampala	370
Busoga	367
Jinja	361

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 4. Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	1,101	227,484
Central India	511	91,856
Barsi and Nagar	369	92,551
Hyderabad-Gaorani	546	39,744
Berar	1,752	344,619
Central Provinces	353	83,086
Total Oomras	4,632	679,120
Dholera	1,267	149,378
N.-W. Provinces	50	30,615
Rajputana	443	24,197
Sind-Punjab	149	283,168
Broach	622	117,292
Coompta and Dharwar	138	59,200
Westerns-Northerns	514	37,929
Cocoanada	...	114
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	262	46,158
Persian	...	2,450
American	...	27,768
Egyptian and African	2,001	246,133
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	711
Total	10,078	1,869,768

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 2nd May.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	2,441	305,788
Japan and China	7,150	798,075
Coast Ports	427	21,068
Up-country by Rail	...	171,466
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	38,970
Total	10,018	1,335,332

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

The following rates prevailed in the market on 4th day of May 1935.

Broach Fully Good Quality.

Vaidas

(B.T.)	April-May 1934-35	July-Aug 1935
10-30	Rs. 248/12	243/12
12-30	Rs. 247/8	242/8
2-30	Rs. 247/8	242/8
4-30	Rs. 246	241

April-May, July-Aug	1934-35	1935
Highest	248/12	243/12
Lowest	246	241	247	242

SPOT RATES

Superfine 257
Fine 253
Fully Good 249
Good 244

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 2nd May 9,066 bales
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934 1,885,958 bales
Receipts into Bombay same time last [illegible]

RECOVERY IN MADRAS TRADE

Exports Increase By 1/2 Crore

Judging from the Madras trade statistics for March, 1935—the last month of the financial year 1934-1935—issued by the Collector of Customs, Madras, prosperity which was claimed to have been just around the corner, seems to have definitely turned the corner, at least so far as Madras is concerned.

The total value of trade (exports and imports) in the month under review amounted to Rs. 4,45,922 as against Rs 3,64,62,104 in the corresponding month last year, or an improvement of 22 per cent.

Imports in March, 1935, totalled Rs. 1,61,14,046 compared to Rs. 1,30,32,126 in March, 1934, showing an increase of Rs. 30,81,920.

The improvement in imports reflected in the surplus of Rs. 30,81,920 is, however, largely owing to the phenomenal increase in the imports of rice (not in the husk) from Siam and French Indo-China whose value amounted to Rs. 26,92,730 in the month under review as against Rs. 9,03,573 in March, 1934, showing an increase of 198 per cent.

FOREIGN RICE.

This enormous increase in the imports of foreign rice has naturally forced down the price of local rice produce by about 50 per cent, within the last two or three years, according to the report of Mr. C. R. Srinivasan, Special Officer appointed by the Madras Government to study the rice production and trade in the Madras Presidency. This obviously hit hard the South India, ryot especially of Tanjore and other southern Districts. This also bears out the Special Officer's contention that steps should be taken to prohibit the imports of foreign rice or in the alternative impose an adequate duty on such imports.

Another encouraging feature of the import trade is the increase in value of machinery and millwork, pointing to the rapid strides taken by Indian industries. Their value rose from Rs. 12,72,921 in March, 1934, to Rs. 16,26,120 in the month under review showing an increase of Rs. 3,53,199.

While fuel oils showed a decline of Rs. 4.25 lakhs (owing to smaller imports from Dutch Borneo) kerosene oil shipments increased in value from Rs. 40,653 to Rs. 11,45,480, or an increase of over Rs. 11 lakhs. This was principally due to larger imports from Soviet Russia. Apparently the Soviet oil has become a serious competitor to Burma oil owing to its cheapness.

INCREASED EXPORTS.

The export trade of the Presidency in the same period improved from Rs. 2,34,29,976 to Rs. 284,56,878, revealing an appreciable rise of over half a crore of rupees. This rise in value is almost wholly due to a phenomenal rise in the value of groundnuts, one of the principle articles of export from this Presidency, Rs. 81,81,111 worth groundnuts were exported in March 1935, as compared to Rs. 25,90,971 in the correspondending period last year, or an increase of Rs. 56 lakhs.

It will at one time feared that the groundnut trade would be almost cripled owing to the import restrictions imposed in Germany, and particularly in France. The trade, on the other hand, improved appreciably owing to the larger takings by the United Kingdom obviously a great benefit to Madras derived from the Ottawa Trade Agreement. This is an eloquent argument in favour of the Ottawa Pact which even its bitterest opponents would find hard to contradict.

Among plantation products coffee lost ground (Rs. —3,13, lakhs) owing to smaller shipments to the United Kingdom and Germany, as also rubber (Rs. —2.96 lakhs) due to smaller shipments to Ceylon, while tea shipments increased by Rs. 8.65 lakhs. The larger shipment of tea to the United Kingdom is mainly due to the preference granted to Indian tea.

HIDES AND SKINS.

A disturbing feature of export trade is the sharp decline in hides and skins shipments, the reason being assigned to the lower taking by the United Kingdom. In the case of raw cotton also there is about 50 per cent fall in the quantity exported. Their value fell from Rs. 7,23,852 in March, 1934, to Rs. 4,09,743 in the period under review, showing a decrease of over Rs. 3 lakhs. This is mainly due to the smaller shipments to the United Kingdom and China. This is only a seasonal falling-off as larger quantities had been imported to the United Kingdom earlier in the year, owing to the commendable work done by the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee.

In the case of piecegoods the value rose from Rs. 7,87,798 in March, 1934, Rs. 10,45,372 in the month under review showing an increase of over Rs. 2,57,574. This is largely due to the increased shipments to Ceylon and the Strait Settlement.

The statistics on the whole, show that our trade is now more than ever running in Empire channels. The favourable trade balance is due to the increased shipments of oil seeds and tea to the United Kingdom.

WORLD COTTON PARITIES

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool:—
July 123 at Cross Rate 4.83 3/4
Bombay Liverpool:—
Broach A/M 230 Liverpool May 6.81 Rs. 37 3/4 at Exchange 1/6
Bombay Liverpool:—
Broach J/A 242 Liverpool July 6.50 Rs. 41 1/4 at Exchange 1/6
Bombay Liverpool:—
Broach A/M 1936 225/8 Liverpool May 1936 6.19 Rs. 43 1/2 at Exchange 1/6
Bombay New York:—
Broach J/A 242 New York July 11.37 Rs. 30 3/4 at Cross Rate 4.83 3/4

CAWNPORE SUGAR MARKET

Cawnpore, May 2

Marhowrah	8	14	6
Pachrukhi	8	12	0
Pertabpur	8	12	0
New Savan	8	8	0
Ghughly	8	8	0
Basti	8	12	0
Luxmiganj	8	8	0
Padrauna	8	6	3
Padrauna Local	8	5	0
Siswa Bazar	8	7	0
Nawabganj	8	12	0
Savan (Indian)	8	6	6
Khadda	8	6	3
Khadda Local	8	5	0
Motipore	9	1	6
Khatkuiyan	8	5	9
Sitalpur	8	12	0
Captainganj	8	8	0
Hathua	8	6	0
Chitauni	8	6	0
Tamkohi	8	6	0
Harkua	8	8	0
Harkua A	8	5	0
Dehri	8	13	6
Cawnpore	8	15	6

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales.	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date 3-5-35	4187000	7166000
Receipts Yesterday 3-5-35	3000	6000
Exports to date 3-5-35	4094000	6654000
Stock at Ports 3-5-35	1952000	2943000
Stock Interior Towns 3-5-35	1394000	1446000
Stock Liverpool	748000	1037000
Visible Supply 3-5-35	4760000	6666000
Quantity in sight	7560000	11318000
Quantity out of sight 3-5-35	8118000	11200000

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, May 3

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan £67 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan £97 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59 £105 1/2
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53 £108 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55 £112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68 £116
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47 £117
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38 £105 3/8
6 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1935/37 £102 1/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols £68
3 1/2 per cent Conversion £106 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan £106

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, May 4

Broach A/M opening 249 1/4; highest 251 1/2; lowest 247 3/4; closing 247 3/4
Broach J/A opening 241; highest 243; lowest 239 3/4; closing 239 3/4
Broach A/M 1936 opening 224 3/4; highest 225 1/4; lowest 222; closing 223 1/4
Oomra May opening 214 1/2; highest 214 1/2; lowest 212 1/2; closing 212 1/2
Oomra July opening 215 1/2; highest 215 1/2; lowest 212 3/4; closing 213 3/4
Oomra D/J opening 201 1/2; highest 201 1/2; lowest 199; closing 199.
Bengal May opening 139 1/2; highest 139 1/2; lowest 137 1/4; closing 137 1/4
Bengal July opening 141 1/2; highest 141 1/2; lowest 139; closing 139
Bengal D/J opening 142; highest 142; lowest 139; closing 139
Tejimandi for Broach J/A 1935 (30-6-35) Rs. 15 1/4
Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-5-35) Rs. 8 1/2
Tejimandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 36 1/2

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

JUPITER GENERAL
is a progressive Insurance Co.
J5

REGD. NO. B. 1068

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
can be consulted by the Insuring public on all occasions and for all Insurances.
J6

BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 6, 1935

Our European Letter

Crash Avoided Only For The Time Being

Continental Capitals View Stresa Conference Results With Caution

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

PRAGUE, April 16.

The general estimate about the Stresa Conference on which attention has for some time been greatly directed in various capitals and which has just come to an end, on the whole, evidences considerable reserve.

The German readiness to participate in pact extending to Eastern Europe conveyed after the opening of the Conference is viewed with much caution and good deal of calculation. Much significance is given to the fact, that the general terms for participation projected by Berlin, especially the one cutting out the condition of automatic active action against an aggressor State, would alter a collective pact on their basis from the scheme of the Eastern Pact as put forwarded by Moscow, supported by Paris and the Little Entente capitals, and seem with marked sympathy by Rome

NEW GERMAN MOVE.

Emphasis is given in all these centres to the fact of the new German move having come after the actual opening of the Conference and in the wake of the arrangement between Russia and France drawn up a couple of days earlier which clearly indicated the path of the development of the idea of the Eastern Pact if necessary without Germany and Poland, with France, Russia and Little Entente States as parties to it and calculated to obtain the support of Rome. The new action of Berlin in this background and with Britain known as holding much hesitation to the adoption of a course in keen opposition to Berlin definitely restricting German hands rigidly in Eastern Europe, according to various comments, influenced most of all by calculations of having a check against Soviet Union and estimates of protecting hold over basic colonial interests in Asia, is viewed as suited to be a move to gain time and to try and turn to further advantage the attitude of England to devote more consideration to Germany.

FRENCH PRESS COMMENTS.

This is well brought out in the comments of leading French papers, "Journal des Debats" writes: "Germany would appear to have made a manoeuvre calculating on British attitude in order to prevent an united course of the Powers." The Paris "Temps" states, that the circumstances under which Germany decided to make a new announcement relating to participation in a collective agreement make it difficult not to ask whether it may not be a "new move" to get out of a position of isolation. M. Julius Sauerwein, the well-known French publicist who not rarely advances views close to that of "Quai d'Orsay," writes in the course of a leading article: "At present the Conference of Stressa has avoided a collapse. To state that it has led to a success would however represent an exaggeration."

IN GERMAN PRESS.

The comments of German papers also reflect no undue estimate of the new German declaration as yet definitely representing any very firm departure in the German attitude as touching Eastern and Central European affairs and calculation on British attitude as being suited to hold scope for securing advantages in certain important ways and matters to Germany. In view of this, French papers give added prominence to the tendency in the direction of closer co-operation between Rome and Paris, extension of which is referred to as the most positive of the results of the Stressa Conference, and suggest this being followed up in a way as to better the contact between Italy and the Little Entente and at the same time also to keep to the line of extending advantageously understand with Soviet Union.

The situation thus remains tense, reflected in keener attention to extension of military power and capacity all over. There is at the same time, greater thought in many capitals to evolve a policy, held as suited to control a crash, paying fuller thought to England's present divided position, caused by England while geographically being an European Power having her main interests outside Europe. This takes into consideration both the forces released in Germany working for the advancement of an activist policy in foreign sphere and Germany's military calculations in present day economic structure and likely combinations.

LUDENDORFF'S RETURN

General Ludendorff's birthday was celebrated last week in Germany as an official function. Much importance is given to this, since such distinction has not been made on similar occasions in the last many years and since for several years relations between the General and Herr Hitler have not been very cordial. The honour done to Ludendorff is seen as sign of the dominating influence of Reichswehr or the War Office in Germany in the State and reflective of the tendency to secure the Generals active co-operation in the direction of military affairs in Germany. Also General von Seeckt, a former head of the Reichswehr, who took the foremost part in the re-organization of the German army after the war and has always stood close to the Nationalist or Conservative Party in Germany has been invited back from China, where he was serving as adviser on military matters. It is believed that General von Seeckt who has a great reputation for organizing power will also assume active association in direction of military matters now in Germany. Several other able military experts in Germany on "retired list", according to reports, are to be drawn back on the recommendation of Reichswehr, without worrying of their past relation to or with the Nazi Party. Both General Ludendorff and General von Seeckt are known as active advocates of development of military forces of "most rapid striking capacity", which is seen to-day with special reference to Germany's economic position standing against a prolonged conflict and to the great attention being paid in Germany to the development of air-force. The German Government has this week decided to erect a new Air Ministry, to be the biggest of all Ministries in Germany.

ELECTRICITY FROM OUT-FALL

A number of important newspapers publish this week impressions of a group of men concerned with municipal administration and pubic welfare in various centres of examination of the working of the incineration plant in Prague built not long back and generally held by experts as the most advanced and efficient one of its kind. As in many big and developing towns; the problem of out-fall was an important one that faced the municipal administration of Prague. For Prague this was a specially urgent one, since it was left not well tackled for long and as after the war the development of the town took a rapid pace. The old arrangement of carrying the out-fall to a distant place and being thrown out represented an unsatisfactory one, alike from the view points of cleanliness and public health. After a long period of careful study and work, the well-known engineering firm of Skoda Works in Pilsen (Czechoslovakia) brought out based on what is known as "Musag" system the new incinerating plant which assures the best result with the greatest efficiency. Under this system with its excellent arrangement for the efficient collection and conveyance of out-fall, the burning plant attends to the disposal of the out-fall in the best of ways. The construction of the plant is based on a system which takes into full consideration the calorific content of the out-fall. By an appropriate arrangement the refuses are easily sorted, objects like plates, metal pieces, vessels, etc., come under separate trucks and are sold to interested traders. Small sized refuses and coarse ones are led together to the furnaces. With the employment of some coal powder the incinerator helps the generation of electricity, standing as a reserve for production of electric power. Refuses and residues after burning are turned into slags which are utilized for the production of light-weight moulded bricks and building materials of various kinds.

OF IMPORTANCE TO INDIA

For India in several big and growing towns where, the problem of out-fall is an urgent one, the introduction of a similar plant is an important need, the use and value of which can hardly be over-emphasized. Experts say that for Indian towns with the refuses containing considerably greater extent animal matter, rats, various reptiles, etc., along with certain climatic conditions, the urgency and need for up-to-date incinerators are most pronounced. Calculations in estimating expenses involved should not overlook the great safety rendered to human life and contribution rendered to public health by the introduction of an efficient arrangement meeting well a source of disease and danger to life, apart from other advantages of the system.

TURKEY'S RESTRICTION ON CLERICAL DRESS

The Turkish Government, it is reported, has just introduced a regulation to enforce the restriction of clerical dress in the country. Distinctive dress of the clergy is to be worn only within the four-walls of the houses of prayer and not in streets and other public places. The measure is mentioned as being directed to "curtail unwarranted right of the clerical order to the detriment of State interest". The Government, it is added, sees in this regulation a helpful one to counteract practices such as dispensing of "holy charm" and "divine breath" with attributed capacities to heal diseases, and as such as a helpful measure to the development of rational attitude to affairs of significance to the nation. The order applies to Turkish as well as foreign clergy.

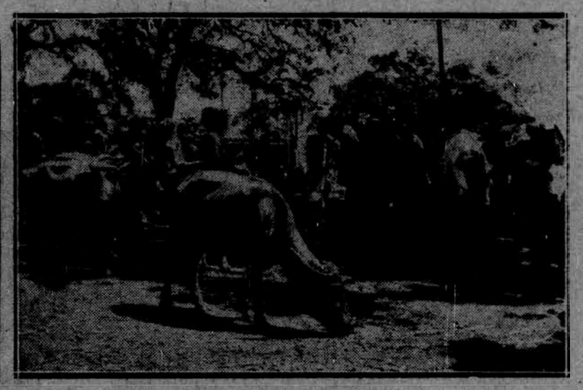
INDIA AND PRAGUE FAIR

It is realiably understood that plans are under consideration to have various Indian products exhibited at the forthcoming Prague International Fair. The idea is to have a separate stall for the exposition of different kinds of Indian goods, helpful for the expansion of their export market. The scheme is a useful and practical one promising much utility to India. The Prague Inter-

(Continued on page 4.)

FAMINE RELIEF IN ANANTAPUR

Famine-stricken men and women engaged in earth-work started by Government.



A kitchen for children in Government relief works. Milch cattle are being sold at the fairs as the ryots have no fodder to feed them with.

Labourers breaking metal on a starving wage of 9-1-6 a day.

Famine In Andhra

Nearly 50,000 People On Relief Work: Thousands More In Dire Distress: Congress President Appeals For Help: Urgent Need Of Cloth

Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress has issued the following appeal in respect of widespread famine distress prevailing in the Anantpur District of Andhra:—

From the report received of the famine conditions in the Rayalaseema (Ceded Districts and Chittor) in the Madras Presidency, it appears that the distress and suffering are great. The Government have opened relief centres and I am told that in the District of Anantpur alone some 30,000 people are receiving relief at such centres and in Bellary Relief works there are about 6,000 people. The Local Boards have opened relief works in the Cudappah, Anantpur and Bellary Districts and some 6,000 are receiving relief there. The non-official relief committee has been doing good work but feels handicapped for want of funds. They are concentrating on giving such relief as cannot be given by the Government under Government rules, such as, (the distribution of cloth, which is a very urgent need at the present moment.) It is a pity that the distress has not attracted as much attention as the seriousness of the situation would demand. I join in the appeal made by the Relief Committee for help and hope the generous public, will come forward when they realise the seriousness and the extent of the misery and distress of the people. All contributions in money or in the form of cloth may be sent to Mr. K. S. Raghavachari, B.A., LL.B., Treasurer, Rayalaseema Famine Relief Central Committee, Anantpur (Madras) Presidency.

A Central Famine Relief Committee has been formed in Andhra, under the name of the "Rayalaseema Famine Relief Central Committee", with its office in Anantpur, and with Mr. K. Koti Reddy, B.A., LL.B., M L C; as President and Mr. V. Ramachandra Rao. B.A., B L, as General Secretary. The relief measures taken by the Committee consist chiefly of

(a) Relieving the dependents of the labourers working on the Government test works during the test period.

(b) Supply of oil and milk to infants in arms.

(c) Working Provision stores to supply without profit, articles of food to labourers.

(d) Distribution of cloth to the needy.

(e) Providing relief to weavers and spinners in their own craft.

(f) Relief to people in distress.

(g) Providing employment by starting village sanitation improvement work.

(h) Vigilance work to get adequate relief provided in co-operation with the Government.

'STARVATION" WAGES

The distress prevailing is as widespread as it is harrowing There are about 50,000 Labourers (28997 by 12th April and the numbers are growing every day) who are employed in stone breaking or digging earth for starving wage of 1-3/4 annas and annas 1-1/2 and 1-1/4 per day, in addition to about 6,000 dependents fed in the Government kitchens and a like number receiving cash doles in their villages. The total comes to about 42,000 who are without exception, clothed in rags. To say the least, a good many of them are half-naked. Among them about two-thirds are women and girls. Besides the 42,000 there are the labourers and dependents on district Board well and road works who number about 3,000. Again, there are a great many persons in villages which have not been still declared as famine stricken according to the strict rules of the Famine code but where famine is as severe if not worse.

CLOTH URGENTLY NEEDED.

Supply of cloth is an immediate necessity and as has been said, the funds available with the Committee are too inadequate to meet the demand. A very large sum is needed to supply the barest minimum of cloth to the labourers and their dependents who are recognised by the Government to be in deep distress. The members of the committee appeal to the generous public, especially the Millowners, the Rich cloth merchants, the Landed zamindars, to generously contribute in cash or kind to enable the committee to supply necessary cloths to the famished labourers, toiling in the scorching heat of summer, almost half naked.

The committee conclude their appeal as follows—

"There is no higher service to God, or greater joy than clothing the naked and feeding the starving, who are no other than your own brothren: and who, by a freak of nature are born in a track where fickle rain makes life a gamble, and cruel famine ever stands at the door threatening destitution and despair."

MR. NARIMAN'S APPEAL

Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, has addressed an appeal to public spirited and philanthropic citizens to come to the help of the Relief Committee especially in the matter of supplying clothing to the famine-stricken poor of Anantpur District.

Mr. Kallur Subba Rao, member of the All-India Congress Committee, from Andhra, and Mr. V. Ramachandra Rao, General Secretary of the Relief Committee, are now in Bombay for the collection of funds and cloth.

RAJEN BABU THANKS KARNATAK

Congratulates Province On Sacrifice In Satyagraha Campaign

(From Our Correspondent.)

HUBLI, (By Mail).

Babu Rajendra Prasad was received early this morning at the Dharwar station by the office-bearers of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee. Mr. Shiddappa Hosmani, President, garlanded the Congress President and the General Secretary.

AT HUBLI.

Rajendra Babu visited the Provincial Committee office and addressed the citizens for half an hour. He also received the municipal address. Rajendra Babu arrived at Hubli at 9-15 a.m. and visited the Karnatak Harijan Ashram where he received a short address, and immediately he motored to the Karnatak Press where more than 10,000 people were eagerly awaiting. On arrival at the main gate Dr. Hardinar received Babu Rajendra Prasad. The Hubli citizens presented an address. Rajendra Babu replying explained the Congress programme and the object of the Village Industries Association and complimented the people of Karnatak for keeping the high standard of sacrifice in the last struggle and thanked Dr. Hardikar and Mrs. Umadabai Kundapur for the services rendered in the Behar Earthquake. Despite scorching heat even ladies and children thronged in hundreds.

PRODUCE THEM IN LARGE NUMBERS.

Rajendra Babu visited local Khadi shops and proceeded to the A. I. S. A. Karnatak Branch Office. Acharya Kirpalani on seeing Khaddar 'sarees' enquired as to why this commodity was not produced in large quantities.

The party then proceeded to Kalghatgi where Rajendra Babu addressed a large gathering. Rajendra Babu dined at Mr. Shevde's and at 1-30 p.m. the party left for Ankola.

DEVANAGRI SCRIPT AND HINDI

Gandhiji Explains Indore Resolutions

POONA, (By Mail).

Commending the resolutions regarding the definition of Hindi and the use of the Devanagari script, passed by the Hindi Sammelan, Indore, Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Harijan":—

"The first resolution is designed to emphasise the fact that Hindi does not supplant the provincial languages; it supplements them and that it extends the knowledge and usefulness of the speaker as an All-India worker."

Regarding the second resolution Mahatmaji writes:—

"The question of the script has often been discussed but never seriously tackled. We ought not to unnecessarily tax the future generations with the trouble of having to learn different scripts. To-day, the impenetrable barrier of different scripts has made learning of sister languages and learning of Hindi by sister provinces a needlessly heavy task. The reform instead of diminishing the importance of provincial languages will only enrich them as the adoption of a common script has enriched the languages of Europe by making intercourse between provinces easy."—United Press.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDER, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.